The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Begun Work on the Tariff Bill Which they Will Attempt to Pass at the Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There is a great deal more in the announcement that the Republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means have begun work on the tariff bill which they are to attempt to pass at the extra session of the next Congress to be held early in the spring, and that the Committee are to grant hearings to manufacturers at once than appears upon the surface. There are reasons to believe that this announcement was hurried up as a part of the plan to elect Republican Senators enough this winter to make a majority for that party. The Republican Steering Committee of the Senate succeeded in getting Mr. Hanna to undertake this job of electing Senators in Kentucky, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington, and everybody knows that the only lever Mr. Hanna relies upon for success is money. By giving the men who expect to get big profits through the "protection" of a Republican tariff bill hearings before the Committee they can be shown that they are to get what they want and thus be put into the humor to furnish what Mr. Hanna wants—more cash.

The same talk about a "moderate tariff" which is now being given to newspaper men was prevalent when work was begun on the McKinley bill. The result will be a bill that will probably be more radical than the McKinley bill was. It is true that many of the Republicans would really like to see the bill made moderate, but it is equally true that the men who made Republican success possible this year are determined that the duties shall be high. President Cleveland has gone to South Carolina on a fishing trip and Congressmen are jocularly charging him with having run away to escape the ex-Queen of Hawaii, who is coming to Washington to present him with a bill of damages for failure to fulfill his promise, not of marriage, but of a restored throne.

The Populists in Congress are a little shy about expressing for publication any opinion about the rumpus between Senator Marion Butler and Tom Watson, but it is plain that some of them, especially those from the south, believe that Butler will have to do something to show his resentment or lose his influence with the Populists of that section. A Georgian, who is not a Populist, said about the recent phase of it: "There were fighting words in that signed article of Watson's and when I was a young man it would'nt have been a question of publishing a similar attack upon the other party. To have said that a man 'tells an untruth merely for the casual pleasure of having deceived' would have meant dueling pistols and an early morning meeting in the vicinity of Bladensburg in the good old days." There is no idea that Butler will do anything more than call Watson another.

If McKinley is half as wise as his admirers think him to be he will quickly let it be known among the Republican Senators that Proctor, of Vermont, is not to be the administration leader in the Senate of the next Congress, a position now assigned him by rumor. Senator Proctor is a nice enough man in his way, but he has not, either as a member of Harrison's Cabinet, or as a Senator, shown any of the qualities needed for successful leadership, and there is no reason to believe that he posseses them. There are already a number of Republican Senators who do not feel over cordial towards McKinley, and if he is'nt very careful, he will be in hot water almost as soon as he is in the White House.

The House made a fairly good showing for the first week of the session, having passed the Pension Appropriation Bill, a number of postal bills, a bill against the sale of liquor in the Capitol building, and a whole batch of private Pension bills. The Senators held only four sessions during the week, and it has very little to show for them. At one of these sessions some commotion was caused by a motion made by Senator Allen to take up the Dingley bill. The motion carried but the only result was the killing of a few minutes time, at the expiration of which the bill went back to the calendar under the rules.

Senator Teller has been quite a busy man since his arrival in Washington. One of the first men he had an extended conference with was Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and the subject of the conference was the future policy of the silver men in Congress. Both Senators declined to be interviewed on the subject and no public announcement is expected until after the conference of silver leaders, shortly to be held, and it may not be deemed politic then to announce any formal programme.

MILESBURG PRESBYTERIANS.

Their New Church Formally Dedicated Free of Debt.

After four years of worshiping in their new church, the Presbyterian congregation of Milesburg dedicated the same last Sunday, a form they were unable to go through with prior to this time owing to the debt remaining on the same. The debt having been paid off, with the exception of a small amount, which was easily raised that morning, brought about the happy culmination of the day's services. The services held were very impressive and interesting. They were begun with the singing of the doxology and an invocation, followed by the rendition of a voluntary by the choir. Reading of the scripture lesson and prayer followed by the pastor, after which the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev John S. MacIntosh, D. D. LL. D., of Philadelphia, Dr. MacIntosh chose for his text Romans, xliv: 1. "The Father's testimony; the children's trust."

Following the sermon pledges were made for the lifting of the debt on the edifice and after the prayer of dedication and the benediction the morning services were at an end. Dr. MacIntosh again preached a stirring sermon in the evening. In addition to the presence of Dr. MacIntosh there were present Dr. William Laurie, of Bellefonte; Rev. G. W. King, of the Milesburg Methodist Episcopal church, and the pastor, Rev. W. O. Wright.

A Good Showing.

Messrs. James Strohm, Frank Adams, and George Goodhart, the present board of County Commissioners will retire from office next month which they have filled with credit for the last six years. Since they first entered upon their official duties the business in the commissioner's office has more than doubled itself, and became more complicated in character. Besides paying all bills when due and keeping the county clear of debt the commissioners have paid out $30,117.00 for extraordinary expenses during their terms of office as follows:

For fitting up Prothonotary's, Commissioners' Register's and Recorder's vaults with new steel filling furniture, $5850.00; new water closet at Court House, with drainage system extended to jail, $700.00; new water closets and plumbing at jail, $300.00; park at court house, $1,500.00; erecting seven iron bridges entirely within county, $8,667.00; seven iron bridges on county line, Centre county's share, $7,600.00; damages and costs for condemned turnpikes, $4,500.00. They have also recarpeted the court room and jury rooms; repapered the offices and covered the floors with linolium, put in new furniture and a new safe in sheriff's office.

No More Presents for Teachers.

Saturday morning the public school directors of West Goshen township, Chester county, met and decided to put a stop to the custom of pupils clubbing together and purchasing presents for the teacher. They argue that the matter is one of taxation, in which the children cannot enter because of their circumstances, and this has caused trouble. Pupils may make individual gifts if they so desire, but those of the combination order must in the future be omitted.

That is a level headed board, and its example is worthy of imitation in Centre county, and it might as well be extended to cover individual gifts, for the sole reason that where the children of well-to-do families give presents to the teacher, the poorer ones think they should do likewise and put an expense upon parents who can't afford it—bouquet or other inexpensive testimonial excepted.

His Conscience his Own Accuser.

George Erb, aged 34, a stone mason, who formerly lived at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, called at Harrisburg police headquarters a few days ago and confessed his participation in a murder at Fort Smith, Ark., last March. He and a woman, named Ella Hicks gave Edward Nutter, weighmaster, knockout drops for the purpose of robbing him and he subsequently died. Erb said he could not keep the secret longer, his conscience tormented him day and night. He is in jail.

—A fine gold pen in a beautiful holder, put up in a fine plush case, from $1.75 to $3.00. Just the thing for Christmas; at Bushman's Jewelry Store, Centre Hall, Pa.

Fine Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef, large new Mackeral, Salt, coarse or fine, 14 lb., 28 lb., 50 lb., 140 lb, bags and 280 lb. bbl. —Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

TOURS TO CALIFORNIA.

Three Tours Arranged for the Season of 1897 by the P. R. R.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky, and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits, and plants between, man can find and needs no lovelier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest en route. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and the Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Crescent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver, and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, and the garden of the Gods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

County News Clipped.

The Central R.R. is now completed to Pinegrove.

H. E. Weaver, of near Penn Hall, is the proud pa of twins.

Next re-union of the Mattern family at Warriorsmark, June 10.

Christian Endeavor sociable evening of 31 Dec., in Lucas hall, Howard.

Kate Osmer died at the home of Nathaniel Krape, Buffalo Run, last week from stomach trouble.

A big family gathering honored the venerable John Hamilton, now aged 93, at his home in Bellefonte.

Pinegrove trots out these big porkers: John Musser two of 468 and 448. James Decker one of 444. Sam. Martz 433.

The Centre Democrat prints photographs of its Normal scholarship prize winners, Miss Mary Twitmyer, of Pleasant Gap, and Wm. B. Rerick, of Benner twp., both good looking.

Directors Go to Jail.

Here is another warning for county, boro and township officers:

James Kenna, J. C. Clemens, Mich. Conroy, Mich. Whalen, Michael Brennan, the Blythe township, Schuylkill county, school directors who were found guilty of defrauding the district, were sentenced by Judge Bechtel to one year imprisonment, to pay a fine of $100, the costs and to restore the property.

It is a violation of law for any officer to be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, work, material, hauling, etc., etc., which comes under the jurisdiction of his office, and auditors are equally guilty for passing such accounts.

Important Real Estate Sale.

In another colum will be found a large batch of real estate advertised at public sale by attorney C. P. Hewes, trustee for the estate of George Grossman, dec'd.

We have the finest assortment of canned goods, evaporated fruits and fine groceries ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte. Goods in this line are fine in quality and very reasonable in price.—Sechler & Co.

WEDDING BELLS

SEVERAL CEREMONIES PERFORMED THE LAST WEEK.

Perry Luse and Miss Esta Spade the Contracting Couple.—John Luse and Miss Eva Carter.—Big Wedding Today.

Last Monday evening there was a small gathering of friends and relatives at the home of Mr. J. J. Zubler, a short distance west of the toll gate this side of Spring Mills. The people had assembled to witness the marriage of Perry H. Luse, one of Centre Hall's steady and rising young men, and Miss Esta G. Spayd, of Bellevieu, Ohio.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Rearick, of Centre Hall, and after congratulations had been showered upon the happy couple, the guests sat down to an elaborate supper that had been prepared for them by Mrs. Zubler, and the guests had little trouble in spending the evening as they desired.

Perry and his bride took a short trip and will finally settle down in Centre Hall. His bride came in from Ohio, where she has her home, several weeks ago, and has been the guest at the home of her cousin, Mr. Zubler.

Married at Tusseyville.

Last Monday evening John M. Luse of this place, was married to Miss Eva D. Carter, of Coburn, at the home of Mr. John Strunk, at Tusseyville. Rev. Goodling performed the ceremony, and a number of guests were present to witness the wedding. The bride received a number of useful and ornamental presents. Mrs. Strunk, the aunt of the bride, had an elegant repast prepared for the occasion, of which the guests did not hesitate to heartily partake. John is one of our best young men in town and the REPORTER joins with the rest in extending him congratulations. He will bring his bride here, and make Centre Hall their home.

Wedding Today.

Today at noon, Charley L. Grimm, the popular young man of Madisonburg, will be wedded to Miss Minnie J. Coates, of Tyrone. The ceremony will take place at the fine new home of John Shook, at Spring Mills, and a great many people will be in attendance.

Married at the Parsonage.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Roland Zettle and Miss Cora Condo, both of Georges valley, were united in marriage by Rev, Rearick, at the Lutheran parsonage.

The Grangers for Free Trade.

The State Grange which met at Altoona, last week, shows by the report of the finance committee a balance of $9,000 in the hands of the grange treasurer. The legislative committee is of the opinion that tariffs are no longer beneficial to the farmer and demand that Pennsylvania farmers be given the privilege to compete with their products in the world's markets.

The election of officers resulted as follows: State Master, Leon'd Rhone, of Centre county; State secretary, J. T. Allman, of Juniata county; State lecturer, W. F. Hill, of Crawford county; State overseer, J. C. McClure, of Westmoreland county.

The Trocha.

The trocha, read of in Cuban news, is a military highway; first is a three feet high barbed wire fence, behind which are sentinal posts. Then there is a small canal with three feet of water; then the military highway; beyond, along the trocha, are barracks and fortified stations, all making the trocha a dangerous line to pass. The pronunciation is "trotch-a," accent on first syllable. The is as brief as we can put it for the Reporter reader.

Straightening the Walks.

The council is moving those walks along Main street which have been out of line and there is now almost a straight line out to the station.

Accepted a Call.

Rev. S. M. Davis, over a year ago pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of this place, has accepted a call from the church in Hastings, Minn.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The Best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden, Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and William Pealer, Spring Mills.

MACEO DECOYED INTO A TRAP.

Cuban Leader and His Staff Shot Down in Cold Blood.

J. A. Juau, agent for the Cuban junta at Jacksonville, has received a letter from a friend in Cuba confirming the report of Maceo's death and giving particulars. Maceo died by the treachery of the Spaniards and his own staff surgeon, Dr. Zertucha betrayed him. The letter to Juau says that Dec. 4 Maceo received a request from Marquis Ahumada, acting captain general of Cuba, for a conference with a view to ending the war.

Suspecting nothing, Maceo, with his staff of thirty-four, repaired to the appointed place. On his arrival the Spanish soldiers there acting under orders, actually saluted the rebel chieftain as he passed and after reaching the rendesvous, the Cuban leader was surprised to see, instead of the Marquis of Ahumeda, a large body of Spanish soldiers, who seemed to come from every side. The actions of the Spanish troops were so suspicious that Maceo felt that they had him cruelly trapped and his suspicions were confirmed when a peremptory order came from a splendidly mounted officer to surrender.

"Never," was the reply, and hardly had the word been uttered when volley after volley was poured into the little band of patriots who, although hemmed in on all sides and outnumbered almost one hundred to one, stuck spurs to their horses, and with cries of "Cuba Libre" rode gallantly to their death. Maceo is reported to have fallen at the first fire with a bullet through his head, breaking his jaw. Another hit him in the abdomen. Both were fatal. Gomez was the next to fall, and in a few moments a number of bloody corpses, shot almost beyond recognition, were all that remained of the gallant Cubans who trusttd to Spanish honor. The reason that his body was not recovered is because the Spaniards hackad it to bits.

It is regarded very singular that Maceo's physician, Maximo Zertucha, was allowed to surrender. Instead of putting him in chains and rushing him off to a dungeon, he is treated with distinction, is paraded before newspaper correspondents and has that freedom of speech which is a novelty in Cuba. Zertucha, it is said, was once suspected of complicity in a plot to murder Gomez, but was saved from court martial only by the intervention of the commander himself. He was formerly a surgeon in the Spanish army.

New Version of Maceo's Death.

The Spanish legation at Washington, furnishes a cablegram from Madrid, which says Maceo's death took place in loyal fight at Punta Brava and was caused by our soldiers' bullets. This is evidently proved by the letter written by the son of Gomez in which he states that he killed himself in order not to abandon the body of his general.

REDUCED RATES.

To Washington on Account of the Inauguration via P. R. R.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40, Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.06; Williamsport, $8.79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rochester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions.

Lutheran Services by Rev. Rearick.

Sunday, Dec. 20, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. John's at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley at 7 p. m.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

Home Hash.

We can sing the hymn, "And December as pleasant as May."

When the musical conventions set in, look out for sleighing. So hurry up the music.

What mild symptoms of diptheria showed up in this section last week, passed over without any serious results.

In a number of towns councils have adopted curfew ordinances, which forbid children running on the street after night. Our town needs such an ordinance.

If the next legislature does not pass a law to prevent the killing of deer for the next three or five years, and thereafter only in alternate years, the noble animal will become extinct for it is close to it now.

OAK HALL.

What Our Corresdondent from Up the Valley Has to Say.

Butchering is about over at this place.

Samuel Zettle, of near Shilo, Sundayed at E. B. Peters.

Mr. D. Korman and wife spent Sunday at Shannon McCormick's, near Pine Hall.

Jared Kreamer and wife, of Centre Hall, dined at D. Kormans on Monday.

Miss Bessie Searson, of Linden Hall was the guest of Miss Anna Dale on Sunday.

Austin Dale, of this place made a trip to Altoona last week.

Mrs. Irvin left on Tuesday for Hollidaysburg, where she expects to spend part of the winter with her daughters.

A birth-day party was given on Saturday evening at William Sellers, for Miss Cora, by some of the young people of this place.

The little daughter of Wm. Smithgaul and infant daughter of I. Korman are both on the sick list.

E. B. Peters and Edward Sellers made a trip to Bellefonte Tuesday.

Late News.

Thiladelphia and that section of the country had six inches of snow and a big blizzard from Tuesday night to Wednesday night. Up this way we had only cold and high winds.

Congressman Kulp, of Shamokin, is seriously ill of pneumonia.

In many cities all over the country men are enlisting to help the brave Cubans to free themselves from the Spanish yoke.

The state bankers held a convention in Pittsburg this week. If they could devise a plan to prevent bank cashiers speculating with depositors' funds and robbing them, all the people will say Amen.

Silver Republican Teller, in the Senate, on Wednesday, made the declaration that he was not certain that his candidate for President, Bryan, had been defeated; he thinks McKinley's election was bought—and right Teller tells it.

The Republicans will have to let this session of congress end without passing the Dingley tariff bill, because they can't agree.

Vacation Next Week.

The schools will close next week for the holiday vacation. The teachers will attend institute. Only one week will be given the scholars, but later the directors decided to give another week.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy, to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet heard of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

—One-half dozen Roger Bro's silver fruit knives, in case, $2.25, would make a nice Christmas present for mother; at G. W. Bushman's.

POSTS! Posts! Sawed or in the rough, on top of Nittany mountain, on the Loneberger road. In any quantity, at reasonable prices. Apply to A. G. Noll. 1m

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

THE NEWS.

Madame Furtado Heine is dead. She was decorated by the late President Carnot for her charity.

A board of army officers are engaged in testing the alleged defective armor plates at Newport News.

The Marquis of Montcalm, the last male descendant of the defender of Quebec, died on Wednesday at Montpellier.

Spanish papers bitterly criticise President Cleveland's message and blame Minister De Lome for not correcting "false" statements in it.

Attorney-General McCormick may bring suit against the reorganized Reading Railroad to determine whether it is a bona fide corporation.

The entire plant and fixtures of the Nebraska City Distillery were sold for $60,000 by Gen. John McNulta, the receiver of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

The Southern part of Bacyrus, O., is aroused and armed forces of men are in search of an unknown tramp who killed a brakeman on the Chicago and Erie Railroad.

The tariff committee's report to the Chamber of Deputies insists upon making the French sugar bounties equal to those of Austria and Germany.

M. Lockroy, formerly French Minister of Marine, has now withdrawn his naval proposals, which involve the appropriation of 200,000,000 francs for building new battleships.

An oil and gas well was drilled on a farm near Findley, O., which promises to be one of the greatest in the Ohio field. It has an estimate capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day and 50 barrels of oil an hour.

A general resumption of operations in the river coal mines will take place in a few days, giving employment to about 6,000 men. The miners will receive an advance in wages of 37½ cents per 100 bushels, the agreement holding good until July next.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club in New York, a number of amendments to the rules of racing were adopted. An entirely new feature is a scale of weights, which will materially add to the weights heretofore carried by the jockeys, and will, in this way, favor riding by heavier boys.

At the quarterly meeting and dinner of the directors of the Home Market Club, in Boston, a strong memorial addressed to President Cleveland and the Senate of the United States was adopted in favor of immediate action in the line of the Dingley emergency tariff bill.

The Court of Appeals has decided the state law of Kentucky exempting whiskey in Federal bond from taxation during the bonded period as unconstitutional. This will materially increase the tax list in Kentucky, and will also bring into the state treasury considerable arrears of taxes.

At a meeting of the Michigan Maple Association in Grand Rapids, Mich., sometimes called the Hardwood Lumber Trust, held at Traverse City, prices on maple lumber were reduced $1 per 1,000 feet, and all grades to a basis of $10 per 1,000 for the log run.

A club of Cuban sympathizers is being organized in Butte, Mont., to join the insurgents in January. Captain Bordeaux is the organizer, and nearly 200 names are now on the list.

Ex-Judge Patrick Mallon, one of the elder members of the bar of Cincinnati, died suddenly Tuesday.

In Columbus, O., Ex-Senator William Gear was acquitted of the charge of soliciting a bribe from Ex-Senator Gaumer. Gear represented Wyandot county.

J. G. Gould, vice-president and secretary of the Leland & Smith Co., the leading tobacconists of Toledo, O., has mysteriously disappeared. It is believed his mind is affected.

The Illinois State Grange adopted resolutions indorsing J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, master of the National Grange, for appointment as Secretary of Agriculture by President-elect McKinley.

A special from Geneseo, N. Y., says: "Jas. B. Hampton, treasurer of Livingston county, has resigned, and his whereabouts are unknown. His accounts are in bad shape, and there is a possible shortage on his books of several thousand dollars.

P. Frank Evans, who manufactured cattle medicine, was found dead in his father's cigar factory at Warwick, Pa., with a bullet-hole in his temple. He had committed suicide during the night. No cause can be assigned for the suicide.

The works of the Roxbury Carpet Company, Boston, Mass., which were shut down the day before Thanksgiving, resumed operations on full time. About 2,000 hands are employed.

A special from Lima, O., says: "Charles D. Steeps, of Van Wert, O., an attorney, and Secretary for the Columbian Building and Loan Association of Columbus, has fled. He is a defaulter for a large amount."

About 1 o'clock Monday morning a mob of Ray county farmers broke into the county jail at Lexingron, Mo., secured Jesse Winner and James Nelson, held for the murder of Mrs. Winner and her two babies and lynched them.

Populist Gov.-Elect John W. Leedy, of Kansas, in an interview outlines a proposition to unite Kansas Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans into one party. "We are only different in name," said he. "I want to see these factions united."

Frederick Loveland, the oldest and best-known guide in the Adirondacks, has been accidently killed. He was struck and his skull was crushed by a tree which he was felling. Loveland, who was a giant in statue and possessed of remarkable strength, was 70 years old.

The will of William Ivison, the publisher who died last May, leaving an estate valued at nearly $5,000,000, is being contested by a large number of nephews and nieces, to whom bequests were not made. The bulk of the fortune was left to David B. Ivison, a nephew, who was named as executor.

M. Saint-Saens, the French composer, is about to start on one of his long journeys that he so frequently takes, being often absent from Paris Months at a time, leaving his friends entirely in the dark as to where he is.

Official reports of General Weyler's progress through Cuba, represent the country as desolate and in ruin, where formerly it was picturesquely beautiful. Gen. Galixto Garcia reports a victory over the Spanish forces.

THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland's Last Review of the Country's Condition.

CUBA THE CHIEF TOPIC.

Cuban Home Rule Under Our Guarantee Suggested to Spain.

When Spain is Helpless in the Island Then Mr. Cleveland Thinks We Should Interfere---"A Limit to Our Waiting"---Turkish Atrocities Scored and Venezuelan Dispute Declared Ended---The Present Tariff Law is Approved---Currency Reforms Suggested---Greenbacks Should Be Retired by Long-Term Bonds---The Reports of Departments.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—In his annual message to Congress President Cleveland says:

To the Congress of the United States:

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their Government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our National structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their Government.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the Congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within Federal control, which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports.

The Armenian Question.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish Government to the demands of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our Goverment at home and our Minister at Constanitnople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship. Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only by resisted by the Ottoman Government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey.

Caring for Our Subjects in Turkey.

Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency.

We have made claims against the Turkish Government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Marsah during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our Minister, prior to such outrages and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery.

The facts as they now appear do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will be omitted to bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees having arrived at our ports, an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish Government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. It is hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in Turkish dominions.

Our recently appointed Consul to Erzerum is at his post and discharging the duties of his office, though for some unaccountable reason his formal exequatur from the Sultan has not been issued.

I do not believe that the present sombre prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so mars the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent State. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretence that civi government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that, at the demand of the Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban Government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper.

Thinks the Cuban War May Be Prolonged Indefinitely.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish Government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage, which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt.

Our Pecuniary Interest in Cuba.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the Government and people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and Government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this Government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for better and freer government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population, leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest. The result is that this Government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property, now estimated at many millions of dollars, and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials, whose zeal for the repression of rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the unoffending citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same cause that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of sea cost against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent.

The Question of Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct. And yet neither the Government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievance, which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the Queen Regent and by the Cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen, without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish Government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish Government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this Government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

Cleveland's Plan for Ending the War.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whatever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her Government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove; facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms cannot be relied upon—must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume, and no reason for assuming, that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

United States' Offered Guarantee.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable - being sincerely desirous in the interest of both, as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is therefore fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans, upon the lines above indicated, may be once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our Constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

A Limit to Our Patience in Regard to Spain.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation.

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our Government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

The Venezuelan Boundary.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective Governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair, that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

Arbitration Treaty With England.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date.

Facts From Department Reports.

Having discussed the Cuban question at length, the President turns to other matters. He repeats his recommendation "in favor of providing at public expense official residences for our ambassadors and ministers at foreign capitals."

Figures are given showing that the Government's receipts last year were $409,475,408.78 while expenditures in the same time were $434,678,654.48, the expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2799 were debarred, on various grounds prescribed by law, and returned to the countries whence they came, at the expense of the steamship companies by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 84,731.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service intrusted to his charge.

The Post Office Department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operation during the fiscal year ended June 30 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory.

"The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present Administration upon the general line previously adopted, the Department having seen no necessity for radical changes in prior methods under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory."

There have been authorized by Congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light-draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The Secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats, and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

The President endorses "the recommendation made by the present Secretary of the Interior, as well as his predecessor, that a permanent commission, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be an army officer, be created to perform the duties now devolving upon the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The management of the Bureau involves such numerous and diverse details, and the advantages of an uninterrupted policy are so apparent that I hope the change suggested will meet the approval of the Congress."

Pensions.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure, which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was $138,214,761.96, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the Department and expenses attending pension distribution, amounted to $142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the Government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,640. Of these 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 10,878 increases of existing pensions.

The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States but residing in foreign countries at the close of the last fiscal year was 3781, and the amount paid to them during the year was $582,735.38.

The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is $140,000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

The Commissioner of Pensions reports that during the last fiscal year 339 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 167 convictions resulted.

In my opinion, based upon such statements as these and much other information and observation, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance. When I have seen those who pose as the soldiers' friends, active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditure, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses, so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.

Agriculture.

Under the present management of the Department of Agriculture its usefulness has been enhanced in every direction, and at the same time strict economy has been enforced to the utmost extent permitted by Congressional action. From the report of the Secretary it appears that through careful and prudent financial management he has annually saved a large sum from his appropriations, aggregating during his incumbency and up to the close of the present fiscal year nearly one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated. These results have been accomplished by a conscientious study of the real needs of the farmer and such a regard for economy as the genuine farmer ought to appreciate, supplemented by a rigid adherence to civil service methods in a Department which should be conducted in the interest of agriculture instead of partisan politics.

The Secretary reports that the value of our exports of farm products during the last fiscal year amounted to $570,000,000, an increase of $17,000,000 over those of the year immediately preceding. This statement is not the less welcome because of the fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the proportion of exported agricultural products to our total exports of all descriptions fell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in its proportion to our total exports is the more gratifying when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than $75,000,000.

The large and increasing exportation of our agricultural products suggests the great usefulness of the organization lately established in the Department for the purpose of giving to those engaged in farming pursuits reliable information concerning the condition, needs and advantages of different foreign markets. Inasmuch as the success of the farmer depends upon the advantageous sale of his products, and inasmuch as foreign markets must largely be the destination of such products, it is quite apparent that a knowledge of the conditions and wants that affect those markets ought to result in sowing more intelligently and reaping with a better promise of profit. Such information points out the way to a prudent foresight in the selection and cultivation of crops and to a release from the bondage of unreasoning monotony of production, a glutted and depressed market and constantly recurring unprofitable toil.

Opposed to Free Seeds.

In my opinion the gratuitious distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department as at present conducted ought to be discontinued. No one can read the statement of the Secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance of questionable results of this practice. The professed friends of the farmer, and certainly the farmers themselves, are naturally expected to be willing to rid a Department devoted to the promotion of farming interests of a feature which tends so much to its discredit.

The Weather Bureau, now attached to the Department of Agriculture, has continued to extend its sphere of usefulness, and by an uninterrupted improvement in the accuracy of its forecasts has greatly increased its efficiency as an aid and protection to all whose occupations are related to weather conditions.

Civil Service.

The progress made in Civil Service Reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service.

The Civil Service rules as amended during the last year provide for a sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing eligibility to better positions upon demonstrated efficiency and faithfulness. The absence of fixed rules on this subject has been an infirmity in the system more and more apparent as its other benefits have been better appreciated.

The Matter of Tariff.

Concerning the tariff the President says that "our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the Government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance," and adds: "I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury in addition to a gold reserve of $100,000,000, a surplus of more than $128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use. The Government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its Treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its current revenues, is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal.

"It is not one of the functions of our Government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the chief object of struggle and effort. The application of an accumulated fund by the Government to the payment of its running expenses is a duty. An individual living beyond his income and embarrassing himself with debt, or drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal, is either unfortunate or improvident. The distinction is between a government charged with the duty of expending for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source, and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible and to live within the income derived from such accumulations, to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the objects of his love and affection who may survive him.

"It is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures.

"I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance, since it is the palpable duty of every just Government to make the burdens of taxation as light as possible. The people should not be required to relinquish this privilege of cheaper living except under the stress of their Government's necessity made plainly manifest."

Reform in Finance.

Upon the question of reforming the finance system of the country the President says:

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the Government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the Treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended,

"Trusts and Monopolies."

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry, or commerce and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case, it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the scheme.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot, and interested in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but that of a passive obedience, and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitabe trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence that, whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects, and usefulness cannot be otherwise than injurious.

Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack or disposition, or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

An Appeal for Economy.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the Congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1896.

John Williams, a colored laborer at a stone quarry opposite Georgetown, D. C., plunged a stick of dynamite into a pot of boiling water. It exploded, together with thirty other sticks near by. Williams was instantly killed, and Jefferson Hughes, the foreman, was seriously injured.

CONGRESS BEGINS.

Imposing Scenes in and Around the Capital.

DINGLEY BILL CAME UP.

It Took Precedence in Appearance in the Senate, But was Instantly Dismissed to Make Way for the Message.

The reassembling of Congress Tuesday for the closing session of the Fifty-fourth Congress was an occasion of unusual brilliancy and interest.

The opening day is always a gala affair, marking, as it does, the inauguration of the social as well as the political season in Washington, but it was all the more interesting because of the long and hard-fought political battle that had been waged during the recess.

The weather was perfect. A serene, blue sky shone over all; the air was mild but bracing, and the warm sun glinted and glittered from the facades and marble walls of the public buildings, on Capitol Hill, the acropolis of Washington, to which the broad sweeping avenues converged, the massive marble structure with its classic outlines and huge white dome, surmounted by the great bronze statue of Liberty gleamed like alabaster, while just beyond, across the wide plaza, the golden dome of the new Library Building flared and flamed.

The throngs who streamed up the hill to witness the opening ceremonies formed an unorganized civic pageant. Gay equipages, with a rattle of chains, drawn by prancing steeds, conveyed the diplomats, the fashionables and the more prominent in official life

These elegant turnouts moved side by side with one-horse ramshackle cabs and other nondescript two-wheelers, conveying legislators and visitors who cared nothing for outward show. The unnumbered thousands moved up Pennsylvania avenue on foot or in street cars.

Then came the throngs in the corridors, the gay greetings, the pushing of the public for admission to the galleries, the animated scenes on the floor of the House and Senate, the demonstrations for conspicuously prominent statesmen, the buzz and bustle which marked the entrance of social lights in the reserved galleries, and at last the drop of the gavel and the regular ceremonies attending the opening session and the reception of the President's annual communication to Congress.

In The House.

The House presented a very animated scene for an hour before Speaker Reed appeared. The galleries to which the public were admitted without cards were crowded to the doors before 11 o'clock, while the halls were jammed with those unable to gain entrance.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Reed quietly entered the hall and ascended the rostrum. The silver mace, the emblem of the authority of House, was lifted to its place on the green malachite pedestal to the right of the rostrum, and with a sharp crack of the gavel the speaker called the House to order. The hum of conversation instantly ceased and the galleries became quiet. Rev. Mr. Cowden, of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the House, offered the invocation.

The roll call showed the presence of 271 members. As soon as the Speaker announced the presence of a quorum and that the House was ready to proceed to business a dozen members demanded recognition, but the Speaker first received the usual message from the Senate, stating that the Senate had a quorum present and was ready to proceed to business.

J. William Stokes then came forward and was sworn in as a member from the Seventh Congressional district of South Carolina. The credentials of Charles J. Boatner from the Fifth district of Louisiana were read also.

The usual formal resolutions for the appointment of a committee to join a similar committee of the Senate and inform the President that the House was ready to proceed to business, and another directing the clerk to inform the Senate that the House was prepared co proceed.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Cannon, of Illinois; Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Turner, of Georgia, to constitute the committee.

At 1.30 P M. the committee not having returned from the White House, the House took a further recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the committee appeared and Mr. Cannon, the chairman, announced that the committee had waited upon the President and had been informed by him that he would immediately communicate in writing. Immediately afterward Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, presented the message, which was read by the direction of the Speaker.

Mr. Grow (Rep. Pa) showed a disposition to debate the message, but yielded until a later time.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) then informally announced the "untimely death" of his late colleague, Ex-Speaker Crisp, and stated that at some future day he would ask the House to fix a day for paying tribute to "his distinguished character and eminent public services."

A resolution presented by him reciting that the House had heard, with profound regret, the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death was adopted, after which, at 3.45 P. M., as a further mark of respect the House immediately adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Senate.

The Senate chamber was a centre of interest long before the hour of assembling had arrived, and by 11 o'clock the public galleries were filled and crowds were at the entrances unable to gain admission. Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by members of his staff, and several members of the diplomatic corps were in the gallery reserved for foreign representatives, and with them were several ladies bearing cards from Secretary Olney

Exactly at 12 o'clock the Vice-President entered the chamber, and going to the desk of the presiding officer gave a tap, which brought the Senate to order, while the blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, delivered an impressive invocation.

The roll call showed 70 Senators present. Mr. Cullom was the first to receive recognition, and his resolution that the House of Representatives be notified that the Senate was in session and ready to proceed with business was agreed to without comment Mr. Hale followed with a resolution that the daily hour for meeting be 12 o'clock meridian, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman made the customary motion for a committee of Senators and members to wait upon the President, and upon its adoption the presiding officer named Mr. Sherman and Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) as the Senators of the committee.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) was the first to suggest anything in the nature of legislative business, by presenting several petitions asking for the passage of the Dingley bill. He yielded, however, to Mr. Hoar's suggestion that all business be deferred, as a matter of courtesy, until the President and House of Representatives had been communicated with, and thereupon, at 12.15 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock there was a further recess for 30 minutes.

At 1.30 the Senators who had waited on the President had not returned, and there was another recess until 1.45 P. M.

Senators Sherman and Smith walked down the middle aisle of the Senate when the session was resumed, and the Ohio Senator briefly reported that the President had been waited upon and would communicate his views in writing. Secretary Pruden, of the White House staff, immediately stepped forward, message in hand, and made the formal announcement of a communication from the President.

The reading of the message closed at 3.25 P. M., having taken just one hour and fifty minutes. The President's closing reference to trusts and monopolies was carefully followed by Mr. Sherman, author of the anti-trust law, to which the President referred. After the usual formality of laying the message on the table, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The sanitary inspector of the Marine Hospital Service at Yokohama, Japan, under date of November 6, calls attention to the increasing prevalence and great mortality of small-pox in Hiogo Ken.

The Postmaster-General has issued a raud order against the purported firm of "Lee, Clarke & Co.," of Buffalo, N. Y., a name for an alleged bogus insurance brokerage business alleged to be run by H S. McFall.

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, presented a bill to the Senate prohibiting the formation of trusts in protected imported articles by providing for the placing of such article on the free list, and also a bill to suspend the further issuance of paper currency of less denomination than $10.

The House committee on banking and currency adopted resolutions requesting commercial organizations with definite plans for currency reforms to submit them to the committee, and requesting Comptroller Eckels to present his views to the committee.

The President nominated Frank Dyer Chester, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Budapest, Hungary. The President also sent to the Senate a number of nominations, which have heretofore been announced, and were made prior to the assembling of Congress.

Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Arnold has been detached from the Massachusetts, and ordered to the Bancroft. Lieutenant-Commander C. Belknap, from the Bancroft home on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander S. Shroeder, from the inspection board to the Massachusetts. The resignation of Assistant-Surgeon H. F. Parrish has been accepted.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" has been translated into French.

Mr. Anthony Hope has almost finished the sequal to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is not likely to be out until next year.

Miss Victorine Thomas Artz, of Chicago, has made a gift of $10,000 to the Boston Public Library as a Longfellow memorial.

The health of the Czarvitch have so far improved that his physicians have decided that he may spend the winter in Central France.

The Secretary for Scotland has appointed a committee to inquire into the alleged prevalence of sheep-stealing in certain parts of Scotland.

Rev. J. Cummings Smith, pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, has accepted a call to the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis.

Hans Richter, the great Viennese orchestral conductor, will give an orchestral concert in Paris in April. It will be the first time he has appeared publicly in that city.

General Booth has announced that the Salvation Army is to extend its operations over the whole of the Malay archipelago. The movement will be directed from the army's headquarters in Australia.

The Bryon revival is getting along famously in England. The long period of neglect to which his poetry has been subjected will be more than made up if the present renewed interest in the great poet continues.

The Schiller prize, awarded every three years for the best play acted on the German stage, has just been presented to Herr Ernst von Wildenbruch for his tragedy, "Henry and his House," and the decision of the jury has been confirmed by the Emperor, in whose hands there is power to veto.

FIVE TRAINMEN KILLED.

A Terrible Collision Results from a Southern Pacific Freight Crew Going to Sleep.

A collision between through freight trains on the Southern Pacific Road near Waelder, Texas, resulted in the killing of two enginemen, two fireman and a brakeman.

The crew of the eastbound freight went to sleep while waiting on a siding. After they awoke they thought the second section of the through westbound freight was the third section, and so they put their train on the main line. The weather was foggy and the eastbound freight and the third section of the westbound train came together a few miles from the siding.

NOT ONE SAVED.

Loss of the North German Lloyd Steamer Salier.

NEARLY 200 PERISHED.

The Accident Occured on the Corrobedo Rocks, off the Desolate Spanish Coast—Found in the Recent Heavy Gales.

The steamship Salier, owned by the North German Lloyd Company, is believed to have been totally lost off the Spanish coast.

She left Corunna on December 7 for Villagarcia, Spain, and is believed to have foundered in the heavy gale which recently prevailed off the Spanish coast.

No details of the disaster have been obtained. A steamship has gone in search of the missing vessel.

Vigo, Spain.—The statement that there were no passengers on board the Salier is incorrect. There were 210 passengers on board. Her crew was composed of 65 men. All on board, passengers and crew, perished.

The Salier's passengers consisted of 113 Russians, 35 Galicians, 61 Spaniards and one German.

The Salier was bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres, via Corunna and Villagarcia. The passengers were mostly in the steerage.

The Corrobedo rocks, on which it is believed the Salier was lost, are situated off the southwest coast of Corunna and should have been given a wide berth before the steamer headed eastward, and then in an easterly direction for the bay leading up to Villagarcia.

Was On The Baltimore Line.

The Salier was a well-known vessel at Baltimore. She ran for many years between Baltimore and Bremen, carrying passengers and freight, and was rated A1 at Lloyds.

The steamship was regarded as a staunch one, and met with no disaster while on the line. During the past fall she was transferred to the Australian Line of the Lloyds Company, on which she was running at the time of the awful disaster reported above.

The news of the sinking caused considerable comment in shipping circles. The place where she went down is well remembered as the one where the ill-fated British man-of-war Lord Howe met destruction some years ago.

When running to Baltimore the Salier was commanded by Captain Wempe. She left Baltimore on September 9 for Bremen, where she arrived on September 23. She is believed to have been loaded with coal when she was lost. She was a brig-rigged, screw steamer, built at Hull, England, in 1875, and is believed to have been carrying a crew of about 60 to 70 men. She was of 3,000 gross tons register, 351 feet long, 39.6 feet beam and 32.6 feet deep.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

2d Day.—The notice of the opening of a Cuban discussion was about the only feature of interest developed at the brief session of the Senate, which lasted only 25 minutes. Senator Cullom gave notice of a speech on Cuba next Thursday. The Senators had expected to start the wheels of actual business, but the appearance of a House resolution relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp led to the customary adjournment as a mark of respect. A large number of bureau reports were received, including that of the government directors of the Pacific railways.

3d Day.—The Senate, by the decisive vote of 35 to 21, adopted a motion to take up the Dingley tariff-silver bill. Immediately following it, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, one of the republican members of the finance committee, moved to recommit the bill to that committee, and this motion was pending when the morning hour expired, and the entire matter lapsed as though no vote had been taken. The debate was at times sharp and personal. Three sets of vigorous resolutions for Cuban independence furnished an interesting feature. They came from Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Mr. Call, of Florida.

House.

2d Day.—The House proceeded to business and before the session closed had passed three bills of considerable importance and the first of the regular supply bills—that for pensions. Three of the bills related to postal matters. One provided for the use of private mailing cards of the same general size and character as the present postal cards when one-cent stamps are affixed; another for a limited indemnity of $10 for the loss of registered mail matter, and the third for a private carrier service in cities, towns and villages where no free delivery exists.

3d Day.—The House held a three-hour session, and passed a dozen bills of minor importance. Among them were the following: To extend for five years the time in which the University of Utah shall occupy lands granted to it; to authorize the use of the abandoned Fort Bidwell military reservation in California as a training school for Indians; to confirm certain cash entries for public lands in Arkansas made under the graduation act of 1854; to provide for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites in Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming.

AWFUL CRUELTY OF A FATHER.

His Brutal Treatment Caused the Death of His Daughter.

After a long preliminary examination, Rudolph Brockman, a wealthy farmer, living in Osage township, Kan., has been held in the sum of $10,000 to answer for the murder of his 17-year old daughter, Mary.

Four weeks ago Brockman gave the girl a terrible beating because she did not work to suit him in his cornfield. He then tied a rope around one of her ankles, fastened the other end of the rope to the rear axle of his wagon, and drove to his farm, a quarter of a mile off, dragging the girl behind.

Arriving there he locked her up in the barn without sufficient clothing and without food. The girl was found by her uncle and another neighbor, who carried her away, but her injuries were so serious that she died on November 22.

CABLE SPARKS

Fire in Ottawa, Ont., destroyed business property valued at $350 000.

It is reported that the King of Korea is acting entirely under the influence of three Americans.

Max Alvery, the tenor singer, who was reported ill in Germany, has been cured by a surgical operation.

The dock stike at Bremen, Germany, is over. The Hamburg dockers resolved to declare a general strike.

It is officially announced that a small band of insurgents attacked Guanabacoa, near Havana, and burned a house, but were repulsed.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the government in connection with the government's colonial policy.

France and Italy have agreed upon a convention respecting Tunis which is said to aim at the ultimate exclusion of England from Egypt.

The trial of four journalists charged with libeling high German officials was begun at Berlin. Revelations concerning a court clique are expected.

A slight fire occurred in Blenheim Castle, England, the home of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The Duchess was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

The insurgent attack on Guanabacoa, on the outskirts of Havana, was more serious than at first reported. The garrison of the fort was ambuscaded and all killed by the insurgents.

Dr. Leander S. Jameson was released from Holloway jail, in London, where he was confined under a sentence of fifteen months for his part in the Transvaal raid. His release was ordered on medical grounds.

The Court of Appeals at Alexandria has decided that the Egyptian government must repay $2,500,000 advanced by the commission of the Egyptian debt to meet the expenses of the British-Egytian expedition to Dongola.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The Jacques Auditorium, in Waterbury, Connecticut, was burned. Loss, $25,000.

A Pierre, South Dakota, despatch says that at least two thousand sheep on the ranges perished during the recent blizzard.

Joseph Smith and Joseph Jarowski, laborers, were killed by the fall of a bucket in the wheel pit extension of the power tunnel at Niagara Falls.

Luther Greenman, his wife and three children were burned to death in Perry, New York. The house was set on fire by a defective stove pipe.

Two thousand pounds of dynamite have been used on the ice gorge at Chippewa Falls Wisconsin, with but little effect. The people are panic-stricken.

The East Clayton Brickmaking Company's plant at Nelsonville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000. One hundred men were thrown out of work.

Two 16-year-old twin daughters of Riley Taft were killed and Jesse Croel was fatally injured by being struck by a train at a grade crossing near Lyons, Mich.

A powder explosion took place in the mines of the Hocking Valley Coal Company, in Nelsonville, Ohio. Two men, named Malone and Sheldon, were fatally injured.

While crossing the tracks of the Nickel Plate Road near Painesville, Ohio. Charles De Baugh and Walter Hathaway were struck by a fast mail train and instantly killed.

At Everett, Mass., a fire engine was struck by a locomotive on the Boston and Maine Railroad, and Boardman Bennett, engineer of the steamer, was killed, and Walter Stevens, the driver, was fatally injured.

Two snow ploughs on the Northern Pacific collided near Fargo, N. D. Hans Hanson, of Mapleton, was instantly killed and two firemen and two section men seriously, if not fatally injured.

GOLD MINE IN MACON.

To Be Operated in the City Limits by the Ocmulgee Land Improvement Company.

Macon, Ga., is soon to have a gold mine in full operation within the corporate limits of the city. A North Carolina expert has made thorough tests and inspections of the soils and deposits, and is willing to back his judgment to the amount of $10,000.

The gold mine that is to be opened up is on the property of the Ocmulgee Land Improvement Company, which is incorporated in the city. For the past two years the mining expert alluded to has been paying visits to the property, and after making the most careful study has notified the company that he is ready to begin a contract to invest ten thousand dollars in the venture. In his opinion the richest vein of gold now to be found in the United States is to be found buried in the hills of Ocmulgee Park, and he thinks he will not have to go down more than 200 feet to get at it in the greatest abundance.

Years ago considerable gold was obtained in the branches and ditches on the same lands now occupied by the Ocmulgee Land Improvement Company, and an old gentleman accumulated a comfortable fortune by washing the gold from the sand in the branch that now flows through the property.

ANOTHER CRONIN VICTIM.

Harry Owen O'Connor, a Witness in the Noted Trial, Commits Suicide.

Henry Owen O'Connor, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the famous Cronin murder case, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in Chicago.

O'Connor was a friend of Dr. Cronin and his evidence in the trial was confined to remarks he had heard made in Camp 20 of the Clan-Na-Gael by some of the defendants against Dr. Cronin. O'Connor appeared at the first trial, but would not testify when summoned to the rehearing in behalf of Dan Coughlin.

He was in New York at the time and would not listen to any persuasion to make a trip to Chicago. His death recalls the mysterious fatality which has pursued persons connected with that great case.

Just before he shot himself O'Connor drew up a will disposing of his property and called in neighbors to witness it. This document was made the basis of a farewell letter to his wife, in which O'Connor said illness prompted him to do away with himself.

SWORDFISH AGAINST WHALE.

A FIERCE BATTLE BETWEEN TWO MONSTERS OF THE DEEP.

The Whale Whipped by Its Fiery Antagonist....Something About the Swordfish of the Pacific Ocean.

The passengers on the little steamer that makes daily trips between San Pedro Harbor, near Los Angeles, Cal., and Santa Catalina Island, some thirty miles out in the Pacific Ocean, were excited the other day by a terrible battle between two sea monsters. A N. Y. Times correspondent says that the spectacle from the deck of the steamer, about a mile away from the scene of the combat, was a small mountain of mist tossing in the air, at the base of which a huge black tail churned the water like the blades of a screw propeller. The monster, a very large-sized whale, turned this way and that, all the time lashing its black tail with fury and beating the water so that the sound came like claps of thunder to every one on board the Catalina Island steamer. The whale suddenly turned and spouting a powerful stream of water and blood some twenty feet in the air, lashed the water with several powerful flops of the tail, and sank beneath the surface of the ocean.

The little steamer made for the scene of the battle with all speed, and every one of the passengers was terribly excited at the scene, but when the boat reached the spot where the great whale was last seen nothing but foaming water, reddened with blood, marked the locality. There were several old-time sailors on board the steamer, and they all agreed that a battle unto death between a swordfish and a female whale had been fought before their eyes. The swordfish had the advantage of the great sea mammal, and was thrusting its only weapon of attack and defense—the long, sharp and pointed sword—into the vulnerable sides of the unwieldy whale. The great mammal could but thrash its tail about in impotent rage, until at last a vital spot was reached by the attacking swordfish, and the whale was vanquished.

A dozen or more old men who sit about the docks and the Custom Houses at San Pedro, after a long career in the whaling fields of the Pacific Ocean, say that the battle between the whale and the swordfish was not uncommon. Several of the old tars say they have witnessed just as good fights between similar combatants, and besides, that in nearly every case the swordfish is the attacking party. Many men who have been on whaling voyages have found wounds in the carcasses of whales that were undoubtedly left there by an angry swordfish. It is seldom, however, that a swordfish is able to stab the whale to death.

The swordfish is utterly without fear, and will, like a buffalo or rhinoceros, charge anything that offends it, often doing an amount of execution hardly to be believed did not the evidence exist. Combats between swordfish are most interesting, and may be compared to a duel between two expert swordsmen. Such a contest was observed off the long pier that extends out into the ocean at Santa Monica, near Los Angeles. Some fishermen noticed two big fish leaping out of the water and dashing along the surface. Soon it was seen that they were swordfish. The season was when the fish were usually ferocious. They had made several rushes, and when observed were at close quarters, striking each other powerful side blows like cavalrymen. This was unsatisfactory, and finally they separated and darted at each other like arrows, the water hissing as their sharp dorsal fins cut through it. They evidently struck head on, one missing, while the sword of the other struck just below the eye and plowed a deep furrow in the fish, partly disabling it so that it turned and attempted to escape. But its adversary also turned, and with a rush drove its sword completely through the body of its foe and held it fast, only wrenching its weapon loose when its enemy stopped swimming.

This one lunge finished the battle, and the victor left the field. The vanquished, floating on the surface, was picked up by the fishermen. The wounds in the dead fish were examined by several hundred people in Los Angeles and Santa Monica. They gave ample evidence of the extraordinary ferocity of a thrust by a swordfish. The force with which a swordfish strikes has been variously estimated, but that it is equal to that which drives a twenty-four pound shot from a howitzer will be believed easily after viewing the result.

In the waters of California three kinds of swordfish can be seen—Xiphias gladius, Tetrapturus albidus, and Histophorus. The fish engaged in the battle described were of the kind first named. It is the ordinary swordfish, found on both sides of the Atlantic, in appearance trim and shipshape—a veritable privateer. It is a piratical cousin of the mackerel.

The striking feature is the sword, which is a continuation of the upper jaw into a sharp bony sword. The jaws are toothless, the lower one being hard or bony. The eyes are large and prominent, the tail sickle-shaped and powerful, and the whole appearance of the fish denotes speed and activity.

It attains a length of from five to nine feet, and when working at full speed can pierce a wooded hull sheathed with copper. One of the most remarkable cases on record is that of the ship Dreadnaught. One day at sea the crew felt a sudden shock, and soon after that the ship sprang a leak and was obliged to put into port. It was found when she was dry-docked that a large swordfish had struck her. The sword had penetrated the copper, then the thick oak hull, passing through the thick pine sheathing, and finally entering the head of a barrel. The sword was broken off short, partly plugging the wound.

The ship Wanderer was struck in the South Atlantic in the same way, and the pumps had to be manned. When she was docked the terrible sword was found. The United States government has recently collected testimony relating to such cases, and it makes a most interesting showing. Hundreds of instances have been brought to light where swordfishes have struck vessels with disastrous results, one case cited being the sinking of the sloop Red Hot, which was employed around New-Bedford by the United States Fish Company. The swordfish, undoubtedly enraged at the presence of what it considered an enemy, dashed at the vessel and sank it.

THE KAFFIR DOCTOR.

Queer Methods and Remedies of Natal Medicine Men.

In Natal, native physicians are divided into two classes—medicine and herbalists. The former, known to their fellows as "Izinyanga zo kwe lapa," are especially proficient in the healing art; while the latter, rejoicing in the name of "Izinyanga zemeti," effect their cures through the medium of herbs with medicinal proprieties, of which there are over 100 species in the colony known to the natives. One of the most frequent cases with which a native doctor has to deal is snake bite, and for this there are at least a dozen herbal antidotes, the chief of which is the root of the aster asper, a small plant somewhat like the daisy, with lilac-colored flowers. It has been used with success by hunters on their dogs when snake-bitten, but the secret of the infallible remedy for the deadliest snake bite is said to have died with Cetewayo, who had a gray powder which never failed to cure. Herbs for cattle diseases are plentiful, but so far none of them has stemmed the onslaughts of rinderpest. The isi-nwazi is a favorite remedy for "red-water" in cattle, and is also employed as an eye salve, and to its milky sap the late Sir Theophilus Shepstone was indebted for the preservation of valuable horse which had got some of the blinding juice of the euphorbia into his eye. The most popular plant, however, is the u-mondi, whose aromatic roots act as a very wholesome tonic. It is on the point of extinction in the colony, and a large price is now paid for its roots.

When called in, the doctor receives a fee known as "ulugxa," varying from three shillings to a half guinea, according to his standing. Should a cure result a further fee is claimable, but failure to cure is unrewarded by payment beyond the call fee. Every doctor has to take out a license to practice from the magistrate or administrator of native law in the district, which must be favorably indorsed by the chief of his or her (for lady doctors have existed from time immemorial among the Kaffirs) kraal. For this license a payment of £3 is made, and the holder is immediately removed from the list of practicing physicians if so rash as to sell, or profess to possess love philtres or charms to soothe the savage breast. And in the code of native law male and female diviners and other quacks, such as rain or lightning doctors, are expressly forbidden to practice the black art. Though practically extinct in the colony, the profession of dream doctor was in full swing in Zululand prior to the dethronement of Cetewayo, and they pretended to detect and "smell out" any one guilty of malpractices—a convenient method of doing away with awkward relatives and opponents. Chaka himself assumed the office of dream doctor, and in pursuit of his profession (?) on one occasion brutally murdered no fewer than 400 women, for mere lust of blood. His last words were in keeping with his assumed role of a diviner, for, as he expired at the hands of Dingaan's assegais, he exclaimed: "You think you will rule this country when I am gone; but I see the white man coming and he will be your master."

A Cannon Ball's Flight to the Moon.

Astronomers may use long strings of figures, but there is nothing that gives us a more graphic idea of the immense distances which separate us from the celestial bodies than the old illustration in which the flight of a cannon ball is made the basis of calculation. It has been shown by the mathematicians that a ball fired from a modern "great gun" would, if it could keep up its initial velocity, reach the moon, which is 240,000 miles away, in twelve days. That is a long time, indeed, especially when we consider the fact of the wonderful rate of speed with which the iron messenger would travel. But, when we come to make comparison between the time which it would take such a missile to cross the space which separates us from the goddess of night and the fixed stars, or even the planets, we are simply amazed. If it would take such a missile twelve days to reach the moon it would take it six and a half years to reach the planet Mars! And yet some "speculative" astronomers talk about communicating with that planet! It would take fifty-four years for the ball to travel to Jupiter, 108 for it to cover the distance between us and Saturn, 390 years would elapse before it would reach Neptune, and 3,000,000 years would go by before it could reach Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed star.

India's Pearl Fisheries.

The pearl fisheries in the Gulf of Manarr are the most important in India. According to Friar Jordanus, 8000 boats were engaged in this gulf in 1339, plastered walls to dry. A house can be plastered in the morning, and the family can move in in the afternoon.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 17.

Is Quay about to loose the bosship of the Republican party? It looks so.

The foul betrayal and murder of Maceo, the Cuban general, will stand to the everlasting disgrace of Spain.

It is litttle short of wonderful what amount of excitement a very little boy with a match often raises in a neighborhood.

The business men all over the state are beginning to organize against boss Quay, just what the Democrats advised years ago.

Senator Quay expresses himself very strongly against business men taking part in politics. This reminds us of the elder Cameron who thought "them damn literary fellers" should keep out of politics.

The wife of James Rush, of Pike county, Ill., has recovered $1,750 damages from a saloon keeper for selling liquor to her husband after the wife had notified him not to. The saloon keeper will have to sell a good deal of water in his liquor until he makes that up.

The Silverite Senators have refused to walk into Senator Sherman's caucus parlor with the Republicans. Everything is fish that comes to the Republican net; but the Silverite Senators have no notion of being taken for political gudgeons.—Phil. Record.

You are right; and much less are they anarchists, as recently called by the Record.

Col. R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, is an applicant for public printer under McKinley. The Colonel is a practical printer and experienced journalist. His thorough competency for this position is beyond question, and since a Republican is to be the next incumbent, no more fitting and deserving appointment can be made by the new President.

The news of the city election at Lynn, Mass., was received with considerable satisfaction by Mr. Bryan at his home. In view of the fact that two factories there had cut their wages since election, the change in sentiment, Mr. Bryan thinks is not remarkable. He sent the following telegram to the mayor-elect of the shoe-town: "Accept congratulations. Lynn has at last put its shoe on the right foot."

There is a movement on foot to form a new party, to be known as the "Democratic-Republican party," and around which it is proposed to rally the commercial interests of the country under a sound money flag, with proper tariff regulations, selected under the advice of a commission of business men.

Such a party, in the Reporter's opinion, would be something between a horse and a mule, partaking of the viciousness and kicking qualities of both. The old Democratic party is good enough to the end of the world.

Just now the business men's league have Quay by the horns and are shaking him over hades, just to let him become warmed up to the fact that there are other places besides the U. S. Senate. Quay has told the business men's league they and the millionaires have no business with politics and that he "stands behind the barricades of the beourgeoisie with blouses," meaning to say he is the champion of the common people against the rich, and that he is opposed to corrupting politics with money, all of which sounds very funny.

The business league, thro Mr. Dolan, reply to the man in blouses that he was never known to mingle with common folks; that he always had his league with millionaires; that no one knew more about the corrupt use of money in politics than Quay himself; that quite recently in the anti-combine fight he spent $250,000 to carry a majority of the delegates to the Republican state convention; that in past campaigns, when he was chairman, he collected hundreds of thousands of dollars from the business men to influence elections. They also print a letter from McKinley, written a few days ago, in which he endorses the business men's league.

Altogether this is what we call taking Quay by the horns and shaking him over hades.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

COBURN.

The Lutheran Sunday School Will Hold a Cantata Saturday Evening.

Jacob Kerstetter had legal business in Bellefonte last Saturday.

A. J. Campbell came home on Saturday from Shamokin, and did his butchering on Monday.

The Misses Huey, of Millheim, are paying a short visit to their friend Miss Mabel Campbell, of this place.

P. H. Stover, who has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism for the last two weeks, we are sorry to state, is not improving very fast.

Mrs. Ed. Robinson went to Shenandoah one day last week to pay her husband a visit, who has been at that place for over a month delivering goods sent by Luther Guisewite to that place.

H. P. Schaeffer, of Bellefonte, who has a lucrative position in one of the hardware stores of that place, was at this place last Sunday, presumably to visit his friends—a lady friend in particular.

The Lutheran Sunday school at this place will have a Cantata on the evening of the 19th, being on Saturday evening of this week. They have been rehearsing for the last two weeks and no doubt when the time comes they will give an excellent performance. The subject of their exercises is "Santa Claus' Reception."

BRUSH VALLEY.

Interesting Items Given by Our Correspondent Down the Valley.

William Bierly, of Rebersburg, has a new boarder.

Last week Mr. McMullen, of Centre Mills moved to Millheim.

Hon. Willis Bierly left again for Williamsport last Thursday.

Israel Haugh, who works in Union county was home over Sunday.

Howard Krape, of Rebersburg, is back again from his Perry county trip.

George Grenninger came home last week to take advantage of Christmas.

Charles Smull will build a house at the west end of Rebersburg in the spring.

Rev. Stover, of Rebersburg, is conducting a successful meeting at Madisonburg.

Frank Bierly, who had been in the west for some time was at Rebersburg on Saturday.

Thomas Zeigler, who was out west for the last month, came home last Thursday evening; all were glad to see Thomas back again.

SEES AFTER 50 YEARS.

Born Blind, Helen Beers now Sees—Wonderful her Experience.

Helen Beers, of Newtown, Conn., was born blind, fifty years ago, and now for the first time in her life she is able to see. Many oculists said her case was hopeless, but a short time ago she came under the observation of Dr. L. Wilson, of Bridgeport, who is on the surgical staff of the Manhatten Eye and Ear Hospital, of New York.

After a careful study of her case he believed that an operation would restore her sight, for he considered it to be a peculiar form of congenial cataract. The operation was performed by Dr. Wilson in the presence of a large number of surgeons at the Bridgeport Hospital. On Thursday afternoon the bandages were removed for a few moments, and Miss Beers became wild with joy when she found that she could see perfectly well.

She utterly fails to recognize objects she has handled all her life. She could not tell a bouquet of flowers, and only when she shut her eyes and felt them with her fingers did she know them to be roses. Neither did she know a chair until she put her hands upon it. Whatever she sees she tries to pick up, although it may be seen through a window or be on the opposite side of the room.

Dr. Wilson says it will be very interesting to observe how she will learn to read, for her only knowledge today of letters is by the sense of touch.

Art Calendars for 1897 Free.

The publishers of "The Philadelphia Press" announce that they will give free to every reader of "The Sunday Press" art calendars for 1897, worth easily $1. The calendars will be in four parts, one of which will be given free with "The Sunday Press" on each of the next four Sundays—December 20, December 27, January 3 and January 10. The first part will be supplied with a silken cord, which will serve to fasten all the parts together. Each part is a work of art which will beautify any room. The supply of these calendars is limited, so that all who want them had better order "The Sunday Press" in advance.

At the Musical College, Freeburg, Pa., none but the best methods are used, so that to-day it is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks. Term will begin Jan. 11. For catalogues address, Henry B. Moyer, Director. 4t

Florida Oranges, Mexican Oranges, Jamaica and California Oranges—all sweet, juicy fruit, fancy thin-skinned juicy Lemons, Catawba Grapes, Bananas, Malaga White Grapee, Shellbarks, Pecans, Walnuts, Almonds and Assorted Nuts. Goods fine and prices moderate.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

LEWIS AND CONNELLY.

Story of the Capture of these Highway Robbers.

In June, 1820, the neighborhood of Potter's Mills was disturbed by the noted robbers Lewis and Connelly, who lurked in the Seven Mountains, and made incursions for purpose of plunder.

Hammond & Page, merchants of Bellefonte, were receiving at that time a stock of goods. They had three teams hauling them. One in particular, being loaded with the costliest goods, in crossing the Seven Mountains broke down, and it being late, they drove on to John Carr's tavern at Potter's Mills with the remaining wagons. Lewis and his party overhauled the goods and took such as suited them, and then started for Potter's Mills, with the intention of robbing Potter's store, but John Carr observed them at the shutters, and they fled and were followed by the few that could be gathered. Paul Lebo, a very active man, outran the rest so far that Lewis and Connelly, who had secreted themselves, captured Lebo, and Conelly had him nearly choked to death, and only at the earnest request of Lewis released him. The next place they were heard of was Col. McKibben's, where they were diverting themselves on Sunday shooting at marks. Word was sent to Bellefonte, and a party was sent in pursuit. . . .

The night they were at Karthaus, McGuire was captured near Great Island, which led the rest to burn part of their spoils, divide the rest, and to separate. On the 29th, McGhee's party lost their way and encamped in the woods. On the morning of the 30th they struck Trout Run, which empties into Bennett's Branch. Walker and Karnell started ahead to see if Lewis had made his appearance at his mother's, and finding that he had not, they joined the rest of the party that night and crossed over the Driftwood Branch opposite Shepherd's, and upon inquiry found that two men, answering the description of Lewis and Connelly, had breakfasted there. The party, accompanied by Shepherd, proceeded up the Driftwood Branch about 8 miles, and not being satisfied that these were the men they returned down the stream. Five miles below they saw a man named Brooks engaged in gigging, who told them that Lewis and another man had passed that way, when they returned, with Brooks in their company, till they came within hearing of the robbers, who were shooting mark. Brooks took them to an eminence which overlooked and commanded their proceedings, and McGhee demanded their surrender. Their reply was, "Shoot and be damned! We'll shoot back." The posse fired, and Lewis fell at the first fire. Connelly escaped to the bank of the river, when he was struck by a ball which cut the rim of his abdomen, causing his entrails to protrude.

Connelly died that night, and was buried near Great Island Cemetery (Lock Haven.) Lewis died in the jail at Bellefonte, and his remains taken to Milesburg for burial.

About the time that Lewis arose from the midst of the "empty store boxes and rubbish," at the corner of Front and Market Streets, Harrisburg, where the wise men of the town met in council in the evenings to talk over and consult about the "affairs of the nation," of the risk men run in business on the "high-ways and by-ways" from robbers and cut-throats, and when "not the ghost," but the veritable highwayman and robber, David Lewis, rose up and exclaimed, "I am David Lewis, the robber, take me if you dare!" putting the whole squad to flight, running helter skelter over tar-barrels and grindstones, skinning their shins.—Linn's History.

Useful and Ornamental Xmas Presents.

That is what everybody is after, and the place to get them is at Wolf & Crawford's. Call around and see our line of Xmas goods. We have made a better and more elaborate selection than ever before, and we feel confident you can here get just what you want, and at prices to suit your purse.

Our China Counter
At the rear of the store, you will find there the most beautiful and latest designs.

Lamps.
Also a fine line of Lamps, from the stand Lamp to the Banquet Lamps.

Handkerchiefs, etc.
Handkerchiefs, fine Linen Towels, Table Cloths, etc., are always desirable gifts. We have a complete line.

Something for the Children.
Toys of every description, Dolls, Books, Games, Blocks, Tea Sets, Drums, Horns, etc. This department has been carefully prepared to delight the little ones.

Confectionery.
We have the finest and best assortment of Candies ever brought to town. Nuts of all kinds, Oranges, Bananas, Dates, Figs, and fruits of all kinds.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

Holiday Presents.

The near approach of Christmas causes one to think of suitable and appropriate articles to be given. We have determined to relieve you of the worry, and have purchased just such a stock as you will find you want for Xmas gifts.

HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES,
FINE LAMPS, DISHES, CUPS AND SAUCERS,

And many other things you may want for a present. Come and see them. A larger stock we never had. We just got in a lot

Fine Confectionery. Oranges, etc.,

Which will be sold cheaper than ever. We have made special low prices for the holiday, and will give you the benefit.

KREAMER & SON.

COLUMBIAS AT ONCE.

The Columbia you want is ready for you. Not a day's delay, if you choose regular equipment. We have been preparing for months to meet the present great demand.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE
Tandems, $150

Men's Columbias
Women's Columbias
Tandems

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

HARTFORD BICYCLES
$65, $50, $45

Such quality at such prices is unheard of. But Hartfords are leaders in both price and goodness. Regular models ready for delivery.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

THE RACKET.

9 AND 11 CRIDER'S EXCHANGE. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

Dress Goods,
Novelties,
Books,
Dolls,
Toys,
Games,
Silver,
Albums,
Perfumes,
Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas,
Aprons,
Neckwear,
Shirts,
Underwear,
Everything.

Santa Claus Carnival.

BELLEFONTE'S BIG BARGAIN STORE.

The entire working force of the store, with fifteen special clerks, have been drafted into the service of American children's Patron Saint.

A Car Load of Dolls, Doll Carriages,
Toys, Christmas Tree Furnishings,

Everything U can think of, and many things U never thought of thinking about.

Talk About Quantity, Quality and Price....
The Racket is Ahead in the Spelling Class Sure.

CHINA ANNEX.
1,800 Square Feet Floor Space.

New Since Last Holidays.

"Pretty as a picture and none to compare."

The Following Letter Explains Itself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, '96
RACKET STORE CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

I have been here all week attending a Custom House sale of imported China. Will ship you a pile of it tomorrow that you can sell 50 per cent. less than any other retail house in America. Yours, &c.,

Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYET, Jr. - - - Bellefonte.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkerbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.52 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.28 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 8.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4,35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 18	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a.m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m. 10.05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 22	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‡	8‡	2‡	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	WESTWARD 1‡	7‡	11‡
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 32		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 09
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 20	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in lots. For further particulars inquire at the Reporter office.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Dr. Hosterman was down in Madisonburg Tuesday.

——Mr. S. S. Frank, of Spring Mills, was a guest at the home of J. B. Kreamer Monday.

——Rev. and Mrs. Black, of Boalsburg, spent Tuesday with friends in town.

——Miss Dubbs, of Philipsburg, was entertained last week at the home of Jas. Smetzler.

——Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer spent a couple days this week with friends in Boalsburg.

——Mrs. G. W. Hosterman and daughter Helen, left yesterday on a visit to friends in Renova.

——Lot Condo and Will J. Smith, two of Potters Mills' business men, were in town yesterday.

——Charley Smith, the popular Pine Grove Mills business man, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Miss Blanche Durst arrived home yesterday from the Lock Haven Normal school, on her holiday vacation.

——Station agent Will Musser, of Spring Mills, was up attending the session of Masonic lodge Monday evening.

——Mr. James P. Grove, of Farmers Mills, one of that section's good citizens, was in town yesterday doing a little business.

——Dr. J. W. Bright and Dr. Tom. C. Hosterman, two of Rebersburg's good citizens, were in Centre Hall Monday evening.

——Mrs. Joseph Lutz, of Lewisburg, was visiting at the home of her father, William Lohr several days, and returned to her home on Monday.

——S. I. Rachau, of Madisonburg, gave us a call and left some of the needful; he reports health good down that way, and butchering about over.

——Mrs. Walton W. Bayard returned to her home in Philadelphia last week. She had been visiting her father, Mr. M. Strohm at Centre Hill for several weeks.

——Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, was a prominent visitor down here a few days ago. The Prof. has been busy making dates for conventions the coming winter, and is in great demand.

Potters Mills.

Our merchant, P. P. Long left on a trip to the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where he expects to purchase goods for a new store in Punxsutawney.

S. E. Royer, of Altoona, spent a few days in this place.

Miss Linnie Evans left for Williamsport on Tuesday morning.

The hunters will have to turn their attention to the hunting of bear, now that the deer season is over; the bear seem to be plentier than deer.

Miss Emma McCoy spent a few days with Miss Lillie Allison.

Four Banks Suspend—Where's McKinley?

The banking house of J. Prickett & Son, of Edwardsville, Ill., went under on Tuesday.

Three more banks have gone under, this week, in this state, namly:

The First National of Hollidaysburg, the Martinsburg Deposit Bank, and the Williamsburg Bank.

Mifflin Co. Deaths.

In Chicago, Mrs. Mary Barr, formerly of Lewistown, aged 74. At Atkinson's Mills, Bruce Foust, aged 35. In Lewistown, Peter Loudenslager, aged 76. In Decatur tp., Jer. Money, aged 64. In Altoona, wife of N. J. Rudisill formerly of Lewistown, aged 72. In Lewistown, wife of Wm. T. Shimp, aged 62 years.

Weekly Weather Report.

	Temperature: Highest.	Lowest.	
Dec. 10	47	35	clear.
" 11	47	36	cloudy.
" 12	51	29	clear.
" 13	58	34	clear.
" 14	56	31	clear.
" 15	38	29	cloudy.
" 16	33	25	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 10th, at night, .06 in.
Violent storm Tuesday night.

—Highest cash price paid for Hides, or in exchange for leather, at

W. J. SMITH'S Tannery,
dec17-4t Potters Mills.

For fine Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Mince Meat (our own make) fine Cheese, fresh Crackers and Biscuits, pure Cider Vinegar, sweet boiled Cider, Bradford Co. White Buckwheat Flour.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	30
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

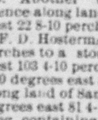
Butter	16
Eggs	18
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	0
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

The Advantages of Prepared Mince Meat

should be honestly considered by every housewife. It has great advantages, as one trial of

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

will prove. You will find that it is clean—it could not be more so; that it is convenient—always ready and never spoils on the shelf; that it is economical—a 10c. package makes two large pies, fruit pudding, or delicious fruit cake. Get the genuine—take no substitute.



Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book,—"Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

In pursuance with an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, directed to the undersigned, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, late the property of George Grossman, dec'd.

All those six certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Potter township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1. The one thereof beginning at a pitch pine, thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate south 20¾ degrees, east 71¼ perches to a stone; thence south 69¼ degrees, west 87½ perches to a stone; thence north 20¾ degrees west 116 9-10 perches to stone, thence along land of Margaret Orlady, north 48 degrees east 65 6-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of Dr. Boal south 20¾ degrees east 70 perches to a stone; and thence along same north 68 degrees east 25 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 96 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by sundry good conveyances or assurances in the law duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman, party hereto, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

2. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence north 28 deg ees west 60 perches to post; thence along land of Abram Kerlin south 68 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to a point; thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to post, and thence along Abram Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres. 108 perches neat measure,

3. Another there of beginning at a stone in the public road, and thence in said road and lands of Jacob Strohm et al., north 22½ degrees west 219 1-10 perches to a stone; thence along lands of Margaret Orlady north 42½ degrees east 43 6-10 perches to point; thence south 22½ degrees east 225 6-10 perches to a post, and thence along land of B. F. Hosterman south 49½ degrees west 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 53 acres and 129 perches.

4. Another thereof beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to a post; thence along land of Abraham Kerlin south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence along same south 28 degrees east 60 perches to a stump, and thence north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and one hundred and eight perches neat measure.

5. Another thereof beginning at a stone, thence along land of John Lee south 67½ degrees west 22 8-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of F. D. Hosterman south 51 degrees west 69 1-10 perches to a stone, thence north 20¾ degrees west 103 4-10 perches to a stone; thence north 69 4-10 degrees east 87½ perches to a stone; thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate, south 20¾ degrees east 81 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres and 32 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by virtue of sundry good conveyances and assurances in the law, duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman.

6. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence along land of Abrahsm Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence same north 28 degrees west 60 perches to stone; thence along same south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to post, and thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 108 perches neat measure.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale, and to be forfeited and paid as stipulated damages if the purchaser fails to comply with the subsequent conditions by paying the balance of purchase money when due. The balance of the said purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of sale and delivery of a deed or deeds, for the said premises, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April, 1897, or soon thereafter as the sale shall be confirmed by the court.

CHARLES P. HEWES,
Trustee to sell the real estate of George Grossman, deceased.

Rebecca Sparr	In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County,
vs.	No. 2 January Term 1896.
Cyrus Durst.	Al. Fi. Fa. No. 126 August Term 1895.

The undersigned, having been appointed an Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John P. Condo, High Sheriff of Centre County, arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Cyrus Durst to and among those legally entitled to receive the same will meet all the parties in interest at his office in Bellefonte, in said County, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time all persons having any claims against the said fund are requested to appear and present the same or be forever debarred from making any claim upon said fund.

dec10-3t JOHN M. DALE, Auditor.

CAUTION.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS purchased at Constables' sale the following articles as the property of W. A. and Lizzie Curry: 4 horses, 2 colts, 5 cows, 3 bulls, 2 calves, 7 hogs, 2 sows and pigs, 1 2-horse wagon, mower, buggy, land roller, ⅓ interest of 25 acres grain, corn, oats and clover seed, stoves, bed and bedding, carpets, together with all the defendants' personal prodierty. The same has been left in their possession at my pleasure, and all persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner.

dec10-3t T. MILTON OSMAN.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT Constable's sale the following articles: 2 head horses, 6 head horn cattle, 3 fat hogs, wagon, spring wagon, self rake, mower, double sled, harrow, buggy harness, set tug harness, fly nets, hay rake, horse power, together with all the defendants personal property, as the property of Ira Grossman, of Tusseyville. I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure; all persons are hereby cautioned again t meddling with same in any manner whatever.

dec3-3t KATE SWEENEY.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—THERE WILL be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, about one mile east of Colyer, Pa., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1896,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Elizabeth Ishler, deceased, late of said township, to wit: All that certain tenement and tract or tracts of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows; on the west by lands of Wm. Boal, on the south by lands of Susan Housman, on the east and north by lands lately owned by Jacob Royer, containing

9 ACRES,

be the same more or less; having thereon erected a two-story house, good stable and other outbuildings; extra good fruit of all kinds, and excellent water on premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale; one-half on the first day of April, 1897, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

C. S. BODTORF,
Trustee for the heirs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased, late of Plainfield, Illinois. Notice is hereby given that Ancillary Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Dec. 9th, 1896. JOHN M. DALE,
dec10-6t Admr. c. t. a.

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We are not going to wait until after Christmas to cut down our stock. We are going to do it now. Never were such money saving chances offered to Holiday shoppers.

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A big line of White Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 5c a piece up to the finest imported at 65c.

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A handsome line of Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, washable, 12½c up

A full line of Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in cotton, silk, and linen, from 5c up.

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We have sold 25 doz. Ladies' Kid Gloves, value $1, at 69c.

An elegant assortment of Men's Kid Gloves in Mocca and finished Kid Gloves at from 45c up.

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A handsome line of ladies' and gent's Pocket Books from 10c up in oxodized and sterling silver trimmings.

A beautiful line of Feather Boas at manufacturers' prices—Boas that have been selling at 50, 75, $1.00, 1.25, 1.75 and 2.00, now go at 35, 50, 75, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Silk and Wool Mufflers, the largest assortment at the smallest prices.

A full line of silk Garters, all colors, fancy buckles, now go at 15, 25, 35, 40c

A handsome assortment of Ladies' Muffs at half price.

Neckties for men, ladies and children, all styles, at give-away prices.

Silk Waists.

A handsome line of Silks for Waists which make a very fine Christmas present, we sell now at 25, 50, 75 and $1—qualities that have been selling at 50, 75, $1.25 and $1.50.

Down go the prices of all Winter Goods, Ladies' and Children's Coats and Capes, Men's, Youth's and Boy's Overcoats, Blankets, Flannels, Dress Cloths, Underwear, etc.

Ladies' Coats and Capes.

A ladies' Coat or Cape that we sold at $10, now goes at $7.50.

A handsome Coat or Cape that sold at $8, goes now at $5.

The Coat or Cape we sold at $6, goes now at $4.50.

The $5 one now $3.75.

We still have them as low as $1.50.

Children's Coats.

We sold at $4, 3.50, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.25 and 98c, now go at $2.65, 2.50, 1.75, 1.50, down to 75c.

Overcoats.

That we sold at $12, 10.00, 8.00, 6.00, 5.00, 4.00 and 3.50, go now at $9.00, 7.00, 6.00, 5.00 and down to $2.00.

Men's and Boy's Heavy Winter Suits.

That we sold at $15.00, 12.00, 9.00, 7.00, 5.00, go now at $10.00, 9.00, 7.00, 5.00, down to $3.50, which is all wool. We also have the boys' suits as low as 69c.

Blankets,

A fine heavy all wool Blanket that we sold at $6.50, 4.75, 4.00 and 3.50, now go at $5.00, 3.00, 2.50 and 2.10.

We can give you a good heavy cotton Blanket from 45c to $1.00 a pair.

Comfortables that we sold at 60c, 75, $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50, now go at 45, 55, 75, 90t and $1.10.

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THE ENTIRE NOVELTY of many of the plans for 1897 is noticeable. For instance, the series devoted to

"LONDON AS SEEN BY CHAS. DANA GIBSON." Mr. Gibson has not before appeared as a writer. He visited London last summer for Scribner's Magazine, for the purpose of depicting with pen and pencil those scenes and types which the huge metropolis presents in endless variety.

Of like novelty is the first considerable

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*** It is impossible in a small space to even mention the many attractive features for 1897. A beautiful illustrated booklet has been prepared, which will be sent, postage paid, on request.

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ALL RIGHT IN THE END.

Your heart is bowed with a transient grief,
Your eyes are misty with tears;
There's a sorrow deep and there's no relief
Ahead in the maze of years.
So it seems to you as you weep to-day,
Yet sorrow may be your friend;
So keep up your courage a while and pray,
'Twill come out right in the end.

There never was day so dark and drear
But that, ere the sands had run,
The clouds would shift and the heavens clear
To the smiling face of the sun.
There never was cruel stab or blow
Inflicted by foe or friend
But there was a balm, God willed it so—
'Twill come out right in the end.

There never was love so cruelly wronged
Or throttled by vengeful lies,
But time atoned for the joys you longed,
And love that was crushed would rise.
O, heart, rise up from the slough's despond,
Your faith must not swerve or bend;
Let hope be pinned above and beyond—
'Twill come out right in the end.

—Roy Farrell Greene.

OVER THE DAM.

By Mrs. M. E. Kendall.

"Now, Lou, be good, and tell us honestly how it came about that you, once Louise Crofton, the belle of Ivyside, became Mrs. Darwin, instead of the wife of the handsome, elegant, refined Charles Mountain, the semi-millionaire, to whom Madam Rumor and all the rest of us had you more than nineteenths engaged."

That is the question that I, as speaker pro tem for a party of petticoated pests, put to Mrs. Louise Darwin, the petted wife of an honest, upright, very plain, not overeducated, independent farmer, to whom she had been eighteen months married, and whom she loved with her whole heart; while Denton Darwin worshiped her as the devout Persian does his sun-deity.

"Don't you know, we went over the dam together?" was the laconic answer I received in behalf of myself and inquisitive clients; which answer made us only the more clamorous for details, and so we besieged the somewhat reticent Louise en masse, threatening her with suffocation by hugging—all of us—right around her neck, unless she surrendered at discretion, and afforded us the information demanded.

"O, yes; most of us remember your going over the dam in company with your husband that is now. But then that was two and a half years ago, and we have never quite determined how that simple circumstance could have so entirely revolutionized Louise Crofton's matrimonial ideas."

"I am well aware how widely you all guessed of the truth in discussing the incident and its results. But as I always argued it was really the business of no one except myself and the man who is now my husband, I know of no reason why you should not be permitted to guess on to your heart's content, without my volunteering an explanation."

"Now, Lou, you're a tyrant, and a barbarian, to snub us in this manner. We only wanted to—"

"Ah, yes, girls—I understand. You only wanted to add a few more meshes to your man-catching nets. Well, you shall be gratified; not that I approve of dimity man-traps; but that one or two of you are in need of an illustrated argument, and perhaps all of you may deem it advisable to go over the dam some day before dropping your family identity at the altar forever; and so I will tell you the story."

"Ah! there's a darling. Now you are really good, Lou!" And we all got closer around Louise Darwin, flinging ourselves down on the velvet sward under the old elm out there on the lawn, in a listening attitude. Lou told us the story very prettily and briefly. I will endeavor to be as brief; though I can not hope to be as entertaining with a pen as Mrs. Darwin was in her real communication.

"Several of you girls were eye witnesses of the incident; but as some of you were not, I will relate the circumstances in brief, as they occurred.

"A party of some thirty persons, quite one-half of whom were young ladies of about my own age, had crossed in boats the larger branch of the river, to a narrow, wooded island about a mile above the Fairfield dam, for the purpose of fishing, wandering in the woods and social enjoyment generally.

"Three days previously Denton Darwin had solicited my hand in marriage, and I had rejected him—not rudely and heartlessly, for as a friend I regarded him very highly; but as I neither loved him nor any man, I had no idea of giving myself away until my heart had a word to say in regard to the transfer. This I frankly told Darwin, and though he regretted his failure, he was in no wise offended, and it was agreed that our relations of friendly intimacy should continue uninterrupted.

"Charles Mountain was my escort upon the occasion, and availing himself of an opportunity that occurred during a ramble through the wood, he declared his love for me in a manner somewhat impetuous, and besought me to accept his heart, hand and fortune.

"Mr. Montain's attentions to myself had for several months been so particular that local gossip had declared an engagement, which assertion I never took the pains to contradict. Indeed, I was rather proud of such a possibility; for Charles Montain was rich, refined, of good family, unexceptionable in character, and I knew of no earthly reason why any girl, having her affections enlisted in the right direction, should not accept him on presentation. It was only that my own affections were not so enlisted that I did not accept him unconditionally. As it was, I declined the proffered alliance, but in a manner that gave him a wide margin for future pursuit, of which he assured me he should certainly avail himself.

"Mr. Darwin was of our party and although unaccompanied by any lady, he was very entertaining, attentive and serviceable to all; and before the day was half over every one of us of the feminine persuasion voted Denton Darwin an absolute necessity in all future picnic, boating or woodlawn excursions.

"By the merest accident, about an hour previous to the time fixed for our return home, five of us—Charles Montain, Denton Darwin, Philip Fallonsby, Mary Watson and myself—met near where our little fleet lay moored to the river bank; and at some one's suggestion it was resolved that in one of the boats we should make an excursion around the foot of the island, and, pulling up in the eddy on the opposite shore join the remainder of our party, who had improvised an extempore bush concert near the bank on that side.

"Entering a light skiff, the smallest of the fleet, we set out on our miniature voyage, and with Fallonsby, who was an expert waterman, at the oars, we went gliding down the swift current as gracefully and fleet as the startled swan.

"We were in mid-channel, and almost down to the foot of the island, when our oarsman, by a sudden overstrain of his left-hand oar in bringing the bow of the boat round toward the island, snapped the treacherous blade short off in the row-lock. The mishap sent Fallonsby sprawling backwards into the bottom of the boat, and in his tumble he lost overboard the remaining oar, which in a moment drifted beyond our reach, and there we were, helpless, drifting at the mercy of the current—each moment becoming more powerful—right down toward the Fairfield dam, over which the river dashed in a foaming cataract, and where escape from destruction would be a miracle.

"For the space of—it might have been thirty seconds, all remained quiet and breathless with astonishment, and terror. The silence was as profound as that of the tomb, and the frail skiff was whirled with fearful velocity toward the yelling dam. Then a boisterous exclamation of joy broke from Montain:

"'Fallonsby, there is a chance for us. Down yonder where you see that rock just above water, the depth is not more than four feet all the way across the river. By stripping off coats and vests, and holding firmly to each other, we can gain the shore by wading.'

"'And would you abandon these helpless girls to destruction without an effort to save them?' indignantly asked Darwin.

"'Self-preservation is the first law of nature,' replied Montain, dashing his coat, hat, and vest into the bottom of the skiff.

"'We can only save ourselves,' cried Fallonsby. And down went his coat and panama, along with Montain's.

"'Go, then, cowardly wretches that you are!' exclaimed Darwin, contemptuously. 'It is some relief to know that our last breath will not be drawn from an atmosphere tainted by the presence of such poltroons.'

"The boat had reached the upper edge of the belt of shallow water, and without reply to Darwin's taunt, Montain and Fallonsby simultaneously leaped overboard, and grasping each other fiercely, began fighting their way laboriously towards the shore. But an escape by fording was a far more difficult feat to accomplish than they had imagined; and by the time they had reached the rock alluded to by Montain, and which lay at about one-third the distance from where they leaped from the boat to the shore, they were both so entirely exhausted that it was with considerable difficulty they managed to drag themselves out of the water upon the flat surface, affording scarcely sufficient room for two persons, and in no place a foot above the water.

"In the meantime Darwin had not effortless resigned himself and us to impending fate. You would think that under the circumstances there was nothing that human agency could achieve to avert our doom. It was thus that Mary and I argued at the time; but Darwin thought our lives worth a desperate effort, and he made it.

"A moment after Montain and Fallonsby left us he was overboard also, striving like a very Hercules for our salvation. First he endeavored to sustain the boat against the current by setting his shoulder against the downstream side, and seeking to force it gradually endwise towards the rock, against the upper side of which, if he could but gain it, he quietly informed us he could securely lodge the skiff until some one of the other boats could come to our rescue. Finding himself baffled in this attempt by the force of the current, he dexterously whirled the bow of the skiff up stream, and planting his feet firmly against the projections of the ledgy bottom, he sought first to force the boat diagonally across the stream towards the shore. In this he for a little time made some progress; but the strength of the current was too powerful for human endurance, and our brave champion was fast becoming exhausted. While we—poor helpless things—all we could do was sit there and pray God to spare so generous and brave a hero, even were we ourselves doomed to perish.

"Darwin glanced towards the two men cowering there on the rock, and exclaimed in a tone eloquent in its very bitterness:

"'O, if those wretches had but remained and coupled their strength with mine, how easily we might have sustained the boat and saved you!'

"Then finding that he could no longer force the skiff another atom against the surging current, he resolutely set himself against the lower gunwale, and said very quietly:

"'Louise and Mary, I will battle against our fate while my strength lasts. Perhaps relief may reach us before I am quite conquered.'

"At that moment a clear ringing shout reached our ears from the water a little distance above us, and looking in the direction whence the shout came we discovered a man fighting his way toward us with superhuman efforts, in part supported by a branch of some light wood. As he drew near we recognized Charley Cheever, who, as we subsequently learned, had been rambling alone about the foot of the island, and observing the accident of the oar breaking at the moment it occurred had instantly cast aside his boots, coat and hat and plunged into the stream, hoping to overtake us before we reached the dam, and aid us as he might by his superior knowledge of water craft.

"On reaching us, Charley was quite as much exhausted as Darwin himself, and his first word was a declaration that it was sheer folly for them to attempt to sustain the boat there until they became utterly helpless, and finally be forced over the dam like an old saw log.

"'Give me a hand here—both of you girls. Now—a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.' And by the united efforts of Mary, myself and Charley, that young gentleman was in the skiff directly, and not many seconds later he had Darwin in also, and the boat was drifting swiftly onward again towards the dam.

"Charley Cheever was a discarded suitor of Mary's, while Fallonsby, who had so basely abandoned her in the moments of extreme peril, rumor said was her accepted lover.

"Queer arrangement, wasn't it, girls? There we were, two foolish girls, drifting to destruction with our rejected suitors, while our accepted ones were perched on a rock away up there in the middle of the river, like sea-lions, only there was very little of any sort of lion about them.

"'Now, then, Denton,' said Charley, gaily but earnestly, 'let us to work and wreck this craft a trifle more, that we may have something to save her with. Wrench out that thwart on which you are sitting, while I help myself to this one. So—we are supplied with tolerable paddles—now you take the bows, and I'll go aft; keep one eye on my motions, and assist my navigation with all the might that is in you. I've been three times over that old dam, with more water rolling over than there is this evening. Help me all you can, Denton; and you girls keep quiet, and if I don't pilot you down that channel without ruffling a feather, I'll agree to swim up stream over the dam.'

"I can never describe to you the fearful plunge, for every sense was merged in that of concentrated vision, and that fixed upon the stern, resolute features of the two heroes who were so generously periling their lives for our salvation.

"We passed the seething vortex unscathed, and then I think I fainted, for I have no recollection of anything further until awakened by the congratulations of our whole party save two, who had hastened across the river, and down the bank to the point where Darwin and Charley had landed us in safety.

"When the base conduct of Montain and Fallonsby was proclaimed, it was voted unanimously that a night's reflection on the rock there by themselves might be of service to them. In the following morning, however, they were brought off; but they were never very well received in Fairfield society afterwards.

"A year later, Charley and Mary, Denton Darwin and myself, all went over the matrimonial dam together."

Temperature of the Polar Sea.

Some of the members of the Nansen expedition at Tromsoe have been relating to a Reuter's correspondent some of the scientific facts gleaned during the expedition. During the course of the cruise the crew had on several occasions exciting encounters with bears. North of 84 degrees, however, no animal life was found to exist, and this would seem to cast some discredit on the hitherto prevalent theory that if a sufficiently high latitude could be attained, one would come to dry land and open water, because birds are to be seen flying toward the extreme north. This northerly flight of the birds is now believed to be attributed to their having lost their way or being blown out of their course. The depth of the water in the extreme north also seems to indicate that there can be no land near. Soundings taken at 84 degrees latitude gave a depth of from 1,310 to 1,520 fathoms, and further north the lead reached even greater depths, as much as 3,186 fathoms, it is said. From observations made in 1894-96, the temperature of the sea in these regions was found to present several peculiarities. At a depth of 109 fathoms the water was cold. Then came a stratum of about 382 fathoms with some degree of heat, and under this stratum about 490 fathoms of cold water. The proportion of salt in the water varied a good deal. These conditions were pretty much the same everywhere. The further north they got the less current and tide there was, while the wind began to exercise considerable influence on the course of the Fram.

A BIG ICE MINE.

It is in Virginia, and is Thought to Be a Relic of the Ice Age.

One of the greatest curiosities in the United States, or in the world, perhaps, is the wonderful ledge of ice which exists, even in the midst of the hottest summer, in Scott County, Virginia. This natural ice-house is situated on the north side of Stone mountain and about six miles from the mouth of a small stream known as Stoney Creek. The marvel is said to have been known to at least one of the earlier settlers, a Mr. Dunridge, who, it is alleged, discovered it while deer hunting away back in 1830. Owing to to the fact that the land on which it was situated could not be bought, Mr. Dunridge positively refused to tell of the whereabouts of the ice ledge, and only visited the place when it was absolutely necessary to obtain a supply to be used in case of sickness.

The old man died many years ago, and from that time until 1893 the location of Dunridge's ice mine was unknown, the old gentlemen having never even taken his own family into the secret.

In the last year mentioned, however, a party of herb diggers visited the unfrequented region contiguous to Stone Mountain and were fortunate enough to re-discover the lost ice mine.

During two or three months in the middle of summer the ice is only protected from the sun's rays by a thick growth of moss. The formation of the ice layer is similar to that of a coal vein, being thin in some places and thicker in others, the average being about four feet. Persons of scientific attainments who have visited the place for the purpose of studying the wonder say it has the appearance of having been there since the time of the ice age, which the geologists talk so much about. Another plausible theory is that somewhere beneath the bed is situated a great natural laboratory, where other ice is constantly formed and expelled, and that the process of freezing is now constantly going on. Whatever view is taken of it it is one of the greatest natural wonders the state affords.

Birds of Ill Nature.

Among those birds which stay at home, especially the most domesticated, there is often an exhibition of unkindness seemingly unaccountable, says a writer in the Cornhill Magazine. The graceful swan, e. g., is one of the most ungracious in its ways. Not only (in the breeding season) does a male bird resent the intrusion of a strange gentleman, but it will spend the day in driving off from its domain any unlucky geese, which might be plainly assumed to have no designs upon its domestic arrangements, and have, indeed, no desire beyond that for a comfortable wash and swim. It will also pursue even the most innocent of newborn ducklings while they unwittingly rejoice in an early taste of their common element.

When an only child has passed out of the cygnet stage of life and grown to full physical, if not mental, maturity, father and mother swans have been known to fall upon and deliberately beat it to death with wing and beak. The gratified parents swam gracefully about the mere in which they lived, while the great white corpse of their son lay, battered and dead, upon the shore. The following year, after another had been born to them, and in infancy carried upon his mother's back, they began to treat him so roughly that, not being pinioned like them, he wisely flew away, and we saw him no more. Curiously enough, geese which have experienced rudeness from swans in the lusty spring have been known to retaliate in the calmer autumn, when the fierceness of their enemy had become mitigated. I have seen a gander leap upon the back of a once arrogant swan and pound away at it in the full enjoyment of gratified revenge.

Daylight at the Ocean's Bottom.

Experiments made by means of photographic plates in the Mediterranean, near Corsica, show that sunlight penetrates the seas to a depth of 1,580 feet. The penetration depends on the transparency of the water, the Mediterranean being exceptionally clear. Usually the light of the sun 150 feet below the surface of the ocean is no more than that of the moon, while at a depth of 300 feet it is scarcely equal to the glimmer of twilight, and at 600 feet in many parts of the ocean there is perpetual darkness. Near Mindora, in the Indian Ocean, corals are visible under 150 feet of water. The Caribbean Sea is of crystalline clearness, objects being discernible on the bottom at a very great depth.

Heat in the Arctic Regions.

Suffering from heat in the Arctic regions seems incredible. Lieutenant Gilder relates his experience while in King Williams Land, and declares that nowhere on earth is one more annoyed by sunburn than in the frigid zone. The heat compels him to throw back the hood of his fur coat, and by thus exposing his head not only his face becomes blistered, but if he wears his hair thin his entire scalp is affected as severely as if scalding water had been poured upon him.

Pennies in Hiding.

There are 119,000,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of these are still outstanding. Three million three-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Boston Budget.

Nature in the Ocean.

It is estimated that the cyclops will beget 442,000 young in the course of a year; and if these were all permitted to mature and reproduce themselves, the seas would in a short time be a simple mass of living organisms. But the cetochilus, or "whale food," constitutes almost the exclusive food of the vast shoals of herrings and the sea-living salmon and salmon trout. Their existence is one of the greatest economic triumphs of nature; for these minute creatures scour the sea of its refuse and keep it sweet, while they form the food of the fishes which in turn furnish wholesome food for millions of human beings.

Feeding on dead vegetables and animal matter, these entomostraca are converted into these food fishes of the world, by one remove, being first assimilated by the herrings, then absorbed by the tunny, cod, mackerel and other fishes which follow herring shoals and prey upon the latter. They mainly swim on the surface of the water, and it is the search of them in this position which brings the shoals of herrings to the surface. Their countless numbers are also augmented by the microscopic larvae of fixed shells, such as the barnacle, which begins its life in this form, first as a one-eyed swimming crustacean, then growing a pair of eyes, and finally affixing itself.

In rivers these larvae are the sole food of all young fish, and often also of older fish. In early spring the creatures in every stage—eggs, larvae, and perfect, though microscopic entomostraca—swarm in the water on the mud, and on the water plants, and were it not for nature's provision for keeping them in check, so rapid would be their rate of multiplication that the whole character of the water would speedily be entirely changed.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Gigantic Sequoias.

The Valley of the Yosemite, in California, is about one to one and a half miles long. The great natural scenery is in the Mariposa grove, with its gigantic sequoias. The Grisly Giant and Wawona are the two most famous of the great trees. Wawona is the tree through whose hollow trunk stage coaches are driven. When a party was recently driven through in a stage coach with four, the heads of the four horses were at one end of the opening through the trunk, while the end of the coach was at the other, the length of the horses and the coach exactly marking the diameter of the huge tree. These trees are the Sequoia Gigantea, and are the tallest trees on the earth, except the eucalyptus giants of Australia, which are smaller in size of trunk but considerably taller. The Grisly Giant is ninety-three and a half feet in circumference, thirty-one feet in diameter and about two hundred and seventy feet high. One gigantic specimen in the Calaveras forest is 106 feet in circumference and 276 feet high. The monarch of the grove is fallen, and half of its mighty trunk has been consumed by fire or has decayed. It is known as the Mammoth.

A New Fuel.

M. Paul d'Humy, a French naval officer, has originated a process for the solidification of petroleum for fuel purposes. From an account in the Progressive Age it appears that heavy common oil has been converted into a solid block, as hard as coal, burning slowly, giving off an intense heat, and showing no signs of melting—a ton of such fuel representing thirty tons of coal, and occupying a space of but three cubic feet, as against the large space required for coal. M. d'Humy recently exhibited samples of the article and experimented with them. Among the samples were several of the solidified fuel and of low grade oils, and in addition to these there were samples of the same fuel in dry powder and paste, the petroleum powder and paste mixed together and forming a hard homogeneous mass, with a great specific gravity, and, when burning, giving off a flame three times its own volume and a remarkable heat. Tests to determine the production of smoke or smell failed to indicate the

She Rides With Her Husband.

A stockman from Yakima, Washington, passed through Lewiston, Idaho, the other day, on the trail to Missouri with 200 head of horses, says the Lewiston Teller. In the company were husband and wife, and the lady will make the journey over the mountains and across the continent on horseback. They have only begun the journey, but the few days have been somewhat eventful. The horses are wild, and they stampeded on Snake river, before reaching this city, and fourteen of the number went over a 200 foot precipice and were crushed to a pulp by contact with rocks in the fall.

The Wonderful Mimic Snake.

The Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, are the States in which the most wonderful specimen of American reptile is found—a snake which is able to mimic the call of any of the bird family. One which some Government naturalists were recently watching imitated the call of the Bob White to perfection. While the serpent was under surveillance it coiled itself up in the long prairie grass, swelled the parts about the neck and head to about twice their usual size, and emitted several bird calls as plainly as the feathered musicians themselves could have done it.

Antiquity of Cotton Cloth.

Herodotus mentions the making of cotton cloth in India B. C. 400. While not as elegant in texture and appearance as that from our modern mills, yet the ancients had the natural linn and better wearing quality.

BREAKING UP A NUISANCE.

A Circus Manager Ends the Played-Out Call for a Doctor.

"Your story about calling for a doctor in the circus," said a retired bowman, "reminds me of the way we broke up a nuisance in a good-sized Pennsylvania town. I was on the road with a farce-comedy company, and we put in two weeks at the town in question, there being a big military encampment there and a county fair to boot. We drew good houses all through the engagement, and were booked for an early return. I don't think we had been there more than one night before the doctor nuisance began. There would come a hurried messenger from the box office to the stage manager with a request that he ask if Dr. Bolus, or whatever his name happened to be, was in the house, and if he was, to send him to the office at once. Of course the stage manager couldn't very well refuse, and general attention was directed to the medical man, much to his satisfaction. We soon found out that the doctors who were so much in demand were very small medical fry, and there wasn't a doubt that they had had themselves called for in order to secure the consequent notoriety. Well, we stood it for a few nights, and then an idea occurred to me. I took a walk up the main street until I came to a certain sign hanging over the stairway. I went up to the office indicated and had a brief conversation with its inmate, ending it by handing him a reserved seat tickets.

"That evening immediately after the first act and before any messenger from the box office had a chance to arrive, I stepped out in front of the curtain and held up my hand. Then in my gravest tones I asked:

"'Is Dr. Chizziold in the house?'

"Immediately a very tall colored man, with a bushy white head and huge silver mounted spectacles, arose in the audience and said:

"'Here I is, sah.'

"The audience tittered, but I kept my gravity.

"'You are wanted at the box office at once, doctor, in a case which requires your immediate professional attention.'

"As the aged medicus ducked to me and hobbled from the room, the audience broke into a wild roar.

"Perhaps you will understand the cause of their merriment when I add that the old man was a corn doctor, and probably the best-known eccentric character in town.

"Well, there was no more doctors called from that stage during our engagement."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Singular Death.

Earl Blackwood, the twelve-year-old adopted son of Clarence Blackwood, who occupies a farm about four miles from Blackwood, Pa., came to his death in a singular manner recently, says the Philadelphia Ledger. He was accidentally hanged while playing in his father's barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood took the boy to an entertainment in Philadelphia on Thursday night, and what he saw there appears to have made a deep impression on his mind, as he talked about it a great deal the next day, and it is thought that he came to his death while trying to repeat some of the circus feats that he had witnessed. Before he went into the barn he told his mother he would be back in a short time and help her to perform some household duties. Some time afterwards a boy living in the neighborhood went into the barn and was horrified by the sight of young Blackwood suspended at the end of a rope which was fastened to a beam overhead. He raised an alarm, and the body was cut down immediately, but all attempts at resuscitation were unavailing.

The rope from which the boy was suspended was a plough line, with a loop at each end. He had evidently fastened one end of the rope to the beam overhead, and then passing his head through the loop at the other end had strangled himself.

Cost of Paris Exhibitions.

The exhibition of 1867, with a total area of 176,000 square yards, cost $4,500,000; in 1878 the expenditure amounted to $10,000,000, of which $8,360,000 went for the exhibition properly so-called, and its 290,000 square yards of covered space; $1,700,000 was expended on the 17,300 square yards of the Trocadero Palace, and the rest was absorbed by the gardens, the aquariums, the cascades, etc. In 1889 the estimate showed a total anticipated expenditure of $8,500,000, and, what is very interesting and curious, the actual outlay fell short of the estimate, since only $8,000,000 were spent on the exhibition, leaving a balance available for the maintenance of the palaces on the Champ de Mars, which will now, in part, at least, have to be demolished. In 1900 it is intended to spend $18,000,000, but of this onefifth will be devoted to the construction of the new palaces that will remain in the Champs Elysees as permanent monuments. There is an enormous increase in the scale of the 1900 exhibition, as compared to that of 1889, since it is intended to spend twice as much money upon it as was devoted to its predecessor.

Paper Shoe Heels.

Paper has been adapted to the manufacture of shoe heels. The pulp made in the ordinary way in digesters is mixed with alcohol, litharge, tar and fish glue, and allowed to soak a day or two. The pulp is then rolled into sheets, shellac and slaked lime being put in. As this hardens when dry, the pulp must be rolled and cut into heels before the hardening. These heels are more durable than leather, and can be furnished at a fraction of the cost of that material.—American Artisan.

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The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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A MONSTER SHIP.

The Pennsylvania to Be the Largest Vessel in Use.

The Hamburg-American's Pennsylvania, which was launched recently, is a big ship, and in fact the largest in use. However, it is not as large as the Great Eastern, now out of service. Comparisons show: Length: Pennsylvania, 685 feet; Great Eastern, 680 feet. Beam: Pennsylvania, 62 feet; Great Eastern, 83½ feet. Depth: Pennsylvania, 42 feet; Great Eastern, 58 feet. Displacement: Pennsylvania, 30,000 tons; Great Eastern, 32,160 tons. Tonnage: Pennsylvania, 20,000 tons; Great Eastern, 22,500 tons.

What the Pennsylvania cost isn't certain; but the Great Eastern cost, when launched in 1858, $3,650,000. The Pennsylvania will have quadruple expansion engines, a propeller shaft 230 feet long, 6,000 indicated horse power, giving an average speed of 14 knots an hour. The Great Eastern had paddle wheels and a screw propeller with separate engine and boilers for each, and on her maiden trip in June, 1860, made 14½ knots an hour, though her average was 11.23 knots. The Pennsylvania can carry 200 first-class, 150 second-class and 1,000 steerage passengers. The Hamburg-American line is building at Hamburg a sister ship to the Pennsylvania.

"WORN OUT."

A COMMON EXPRESSION USED BY AMERICAN WOMEN.

Many do not Realize the Full Significance of Those Two Words.

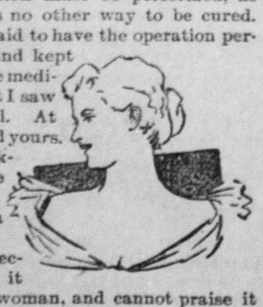
When a woman is nervous and irritable, head and back ache, feels tired all the time, loses sleep and appetite, has pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, whites and irregularities, she is not "worn out," but feels as if she were.

Such symptoms tell her that a womb trouble is imminent, and she cannot act too promptly if she values her future comfort and happiness.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America, go to prove beyond a question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., as thousands of women do.

Here is a lady who says:—

"Let me add my name to your list of testimonials. For years I suffered with such a weakness of the back I could not stand straight. I had terrible pains in my womb. The doctor said an operation must be performed, as there was no other way to be cured. I was afraid to have the operation performed, and kept trying the medicines that I saw advertised. At last I tried yours. After taking three bottles I felt like a new woman. I recommend it to every woman, and cannot praise it enough, for it saved me from the surgeon's knife."—Mrs. Mark Buch, Dolgeville, N. Y.



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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Occupation After Death."

TEXT: "Now it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth month, in the fifth day of the month, as I was among the captives by the river of Chebar, that the heavens were opened."—Ezekiel i., 1.

Ezekiel, with others, had been expatriated, and while in foreign slavery, standing on the banks of the royal canal which he and other serfs had been condemned to dig by the order of Nebuchadnezzar—this royal canal in the text called the River of Chebar—the illustrious exile had visions of heaven. Indeed it is almost always so—that the brightest visions of heaven come not to those who are on mountain top of prosperity, but to some John on desolate Patmos, or to some Paul in Mamertine dungeon, or to some Ezekiel standing on the banks of a ditch he had been compelled to dig—yea, to the weary, to the heartbroken, to those whom sorrow has banished. The text is very particular to give us the exact time of the vision. It was in the thirteenth year and in the fourth month and in the fifth day of the month. So you had visions of earth you shall never forget. You remember the year, you remember the month, you remember the day, you remember the hour. Why may we not have some such vision now and it be in the twelfth month and in sixth day of the month?

The question is often silently asked, though perhaps never audibly propounded, "What are our departed Christian friends doing now?" The question is more easily answered than you might perhaps suppose. Though there has come no recent intelligence from the heavenly city, and we seem dependent upon the story of eighteen centuries ago, still I think we may from strongest inference decide what are the present occupations of our transferred kinsfolk. After God has made a nature He never eradicates the chief characteristic of its temperament. You never knew a man phlegmatic in temperament to become sanguine in temperament. You never knew a man sanguine in temperament to become phlegmatic in temperament. Conversion plants new principles in the soul, but Paul and John are just as different from each other after conversion as they were different from each other before conversion. If conversion does not eradicate the prominent characteristics of temperament, neither will death eradicate them. Paul and John are as different from each other in heaven as they were different from each other in Asia Minor.

You have, then, only by a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition to decide what are the employments of your departed friends in the better world. You are to subtract from them all earthly grossness and add all earthly goodness, and then you are to come to the conclusion that they are doing now in heaven what in their best moment they did on earth. The reason why so many people never start for heaven is because they could not stand it if they got there if it should turn out to be the rigid and formal place some people photograph it. We like to come to church, but we would not want to stay here till next summer. We like to hear the "Hallelujah Chorus," but we would not want to hear it all the time for fifty centuries. It might be on some great occasion it would be possibly comfortable to wear a crown of gold weighing several pounds, but it would be an affliction to wear such a crown forever. In other words, we run the descriptions of heaven into the ground while we make that which was intended as special and celebrative to be the exclusive employment in heaven. You might as well, if asked to describe the habits of American society, describe a Decoration Day or a Fourth of July, or an autumnal Thanksgiving, as though it were all the time that way.

I am not going to speculate in regard to the future world, but I must, by inevitable laws of inference and deduction and common sense, conclude that in heaven we will be just as different from each other as we are now different, and hence that there will be at least as many different employments in the celestial world as there are employments here. Christ is to be the great love, the great joy, the great rapture, the great worship of heaven, but will that abolish employments? No more than love on earth—paternal, filial, fraternal, conjugal love—abolishes earthly occupation.

In the first place, I remark that all those of our departed Christian friends who on earth found great joy in the fine arts are now indulging their tastes in the same direction. On earth they had their gladdest pleasures amid pictures and statuary and in the study of the laws of light and shade and perspective. Have you any idea that that affluence of faculty at death collapsed and perished? Why so, when there is more for them to look at and they have keener appreciation of the beautiful and they stand amid the very looms where the sunsets and the rainbows and the spring mornings are woven? Are you so obtuse as to suppose, because the painter drops his easel and the sculptor his chisel and the engraver his knife, that therefore that taste which he was enlarging and intensifying for forty or fifty years is entirely obliterated? These artists, or those friends of art on earth, worked in coarse material and with imperfect brain and with frail hand. Now they have carried their art into larger liberties and into wider circumference. They are at their old business yet, but without the fatigues, without the limitations, without the hindrances of the terrestrial studio.

Raphael could improve upon his masterpiece of "Michael the Archangel" now that he has seen him, and could improve upon his masterpieces of the "Holy Trinity" now that he has visited them. Michael Angelo could better present the "Last Judgment" after he had seen its flash and heard the rumbling battering rams of its thunder. Exquisite colors here, graceful lines here, powerful chiaroscuro here, but I am persuaded that the grander studies and the brighter galleries are higher up, by the winding marble stairs of the sepulcher, and that Turner and Holman Hunt and Rembrandt and Titian and Paul Veronese, if they exercised saving faith in the Christ whom they portrayed upon the canvas, are painting yet, but their strength of faculty multiplied ten thousandfold.

I remark again that all our departed Christian friends who in this world were passionately fond of music are still regaling that taste in the world celestial. The Bible says so much about the music of heaven that it cannot all be figurative. Why all this talk about hallelujahs and choirs on the glass and trumpets and harps and oratorios and organs? The Bible over and over again speaks of the songs of heaven. If heaven had no songs of its own, a vast number of those on earth would have been taken up by the earthly emigrants. Surely the Christian at death does not lose his memory. Then there must be millions of souls in heaven who know "Coronation" and "Antioch" and "Mount Pisgah" and "Old Hundred." The leader of the eternal orchestra need only once tap his baton, and all heaven will be ready for the hallelujah.

If heaven should ever get out of music, Thomas Hastings and Lowell Mason and Bradbury would start up a hundred old magnificent chorals. But what with the new song that John mentions, and the various doxologies alluded to, and the importation of sublunar harmonies, a Christian fond of music, dying, will have an abundance of regalement. You must remember that they have better instruments of music where they are. You ask me, "Do they have real harps and real trumpets and real organs?" I do not know. Some wiseacres say positively there are no such things in heaven. I do not know, but I should not be surprised if the God who made all the mountains and all the hills, and all the forests and all the mines of the earth, and all the growths of the universe—I should not be surprised if He could, if He had a mind to, make a few harps and trumpets and organs. Grand old Haydn, sick and worn out, was carried for the last time into the music hall; there he heard his oratorio of the "Creation." History says that as the orchestra came to that famous passage, "Let there be light!" the whole audience rose and cheered, and Haydn waved his hand toward heaven and said, "It comes from there!" Overwhelmed with his own music, he was carried out in his chair, and as he came to the door he spread his hand toward the orchestra as in benediction. Haydn was right when he waved his hand toward heaven and said, "It comes from there." Music was born in heaven, and it will ever have its highest throne in heaven, and I want you to understand that our departed friends who were passionately fond of music here are now at the headquarters of harmony. I think that the grand old church tunes that died when your grandfathers died have gone with them to heaven. When those tunes died, they did not stay on earth, and they could not have been banished to perdition, and so I think they must be in the corridors of alabaster and Lebanon cedar.

Again, I remark that those of our departed Christian friends who in this world had very strong military spirit are now in armies celestial and out in bloodless battle. There are hundreds of people born soldiers. They cannot help it. They belong to regiments in time of peace. They cannot hear a drum or fife without trying to keep step to the music. They are Christians, and when they fight they fight on the right side. Now, when these our Christian friends who had natural and powerful military spirit entered heaven they entered the celestial army. The door of heaven scarcely opens but you hear a military demonstration. David cried out, "The chariots of God are 20,000!" Elisha saw the mountains filled with celestial cavalry. St. John said, "The armies which are in heaven followed Him on white horses." Now, when those who had the military spirit on earth sanctified entered glory, I suppose they right away enlisted on some heavenly campaign; they volunteered right away. There must needs be in heaven soldiers with a soldierly spirit. There are grand parade days, when the King reviews the troops. There must be an armed escort sent out to bring up from earth to heaven those who were more than conquerors. There must be crusades ever being fitted out for some part of God's dominion—battles, bloodless, groanless, painless—angels of evil to be fought down and fought out, other rebellious worlds to be conquered, worlds to be put to the torch, worlds to be saved, worlds to be demolished, worlds to be sunk, worlds to be hoisted. Besides that, in our own world there are battles for the right and against the wrong where we must have the heavenly military. That is what keeps us Christian reformers so buoyant. So few good men against so many bad men; so few churches against so many grogshops; so many pure printing presses against so many polluted printing presses, and yet we are buoyant and courageous, because, while we know that the armies of evil in the world are larger in numbers than the army of truth, there are celestial cohorts in the air fighting on our side. I have not so much faith in the army on the ground as I have in the army in the air. O God, open our eyes that we may see them—the military spirits that went up from earth to join the military spirits before the throne—Joshua and Caleb and Gideon and David and Samson and the hundreds of Christian warriors who on earth fought with fleshly arm, and now, having gone up on high, are coming down the hills of heaven ready to fight among the invisibles.

But what are our mathematical friends to do in the next world? They found their joy and delight in mathematics. There was more poetry to them in Euclid than in John Milton. They were passionately fond of mathematics as Plato, who wrote over his door, "Let no one enter here who is not acquainted with geometry." What are they doing now? They are busy with figures yet. No place in all the universe like heaven for figures. Numbers infinite, distances infinite, calculations infinite. If they want them, arithmetics and algebras and geometries and trigonometries for all eternity. What fields of space to be surveyed! What magnitudes to measure! What diameters, what circumferences, what triangles, what quaternions, what epicycloids, what parallelograms, what conic sections!

What are our departed Christian friends who are explorers doing now? Exploring yet, but with lightning locomotion, with vision microscopic and telescopic at the same time. A continent at a glance, a world in a second, a planetary system in a day. Christian John Franklin, no more in disabled Erebus pushing toward the North Pole; Christian Da Long, no more trying to free blockaded Jeannette from the ice; Christian Livingstone, no more amid African malarias, trying to make revelation of a dark continent, but all of them in the twinkling of an eye taking in that which was once unapproachable. Mont Blanc scaled without alpenstock, the coral depths of the ocean explored without a diving bell, the mountains unbarred and opened without Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.

What are our departed friends who found their chief joy in study doing now? Studying yet, but, instead of a few thousand volumes on a few shelves, all the volumes of the universe open before them—geologic, ornithologic, conchologic, botanic, astronomic, philosophic. No more need of Leyden jars or voltaic piles or electric batteries, standing as they do face to face with the facts of the universe.

What are the historians doing now? Studying history yet, but not the history of a few centuries of our planet only, but the history of the eternities—whole millenniums, before Xenophen or Herodotus or Moses or Adam was born. History of one world, history of all worlds. What are our departed astronomers doing? Studying astronomy yet, but not through the dull lens of earthly observatory, but with one stroke of wing going right out to Jupiter and Mars and Mercury and Saturn and Orion and the Pleiades, overtaking and passing the swiftest comet in their flight. Herschel died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Herschel is doing? Isaac Newton died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Isaac Newton is doing? Joseph Henry died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Joseph Henry is doing? They were in discussion, all these astronomers of earth, about what the aurora borealis was, and none of them could guess. They know now; they have been out there to see for themselves.

What are our departed Christian chemists doing? Following out their own science, following out and following out forever. Since they died they have solved 10,000 questions which puzzled the earthly laboratory. They stand on the other side of the thin wall of electricity—the thin wall that seems to divide the physical from the spiritual world; the thin wall of electricity, so thin the wall that ever and anon it seems to be almost broken through—broken through from one side by telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, broken through from the other side by strange influences which men in their ignorance call spiritualistic manifestations. All that matter cleared up. They laughing at us as older brothers will laugh at inexperienced brothers, as they see us with contracted brows experimenting and experimenting, only wishing they could show us the way to open all the mysteries. Agassiz standing amid his student explorers down in Brazil, coming across some great novelty in the rocks, taking off his hat and saying: "Gentlemen, let us pray. We must have divine illumination. We want wisdom from the Creator to study these rocks. He made them. Let us pray." Agassiz going right on with his studies forever and forever.

But what are the men of the law, who in this world found their chief joy in the legal profession—what are they doing now? Studying law in a universe where everything is controlled by law from the flight of humming birds to flight of world—law not dry and hard and drudging, but righteous and magnificent law, before which man and cherub and seraph and archangel and God Himself bow; the chain of law long enough to wind around the immensities and infinity and eternity. Chain of law. What a place to study law, where all the links of the chain are in the hand!

What are our departed Christian friends who in this world had their joy in the healing art doing now? Busy at their old business. No sickness in heaven, but plenty of sickness on earth, plenty of wounds in the different parts of God's dominion to be healed and to be medicated; those glorified souls coming down not in lazy doctor's gig, but with lightning locomotion. You cannot understand why that patient got well after all the skillful doctors had said he must die. Perhaps Abercrombie, who, after many years doctoring the bodies and the souls of people in Scotland, went up to God in 1844. Perhaps Abercrombie touched him. I should not wonder if my old friend, Dr. John Brown, who died in Edinburgh—John Brown, the author of "Rab and His Friends," John Brown, who was as humble a Christian as he was a skillful physician and world renowned author—I should not wonder if he had been back again and again to see some of his old patients. Those who had their joy in healing the sickness and the woes of earth, gone up to heaven, are come forth again for benignant medicament.

But what are our friends who found their chief joy in conversation and in sociality doing now? In brighter conversation there and in grander sociality. What a place to visit in when your next door neighbors are kings and queens, you yourselves kingly and queenly! If they want to know more particularly about the first paradise, they have only to go over and ask Adam. If they want to know how the sun and the moon halted, they have only to go over and ask Joshua. If they want to know how the storm pelted Sodom, they have only to go over and ask Lot. If they want to know more about the arrogance of Haman, they have only to go over and ask Mordecai. If they want to know how the Red Sea boiled when it was cloven, they have only to go over and ask Moses. If they want to know the particulars about the Bethlehem advent, they have only to go over and ask the serenading angels who stood that Christmas night in the balconies of crystal. If they want to know more of the particulars of the crucifixion, they have only to go over and ask those who were personal spectators while the mountains crouched and the heavens got black in the face at the spectacle. If they want to know more about the sufferings of the Scotch Covenanters, they have only to go over and ask Andrew Melville. If they want to know more about the old time revivals, they have only to go over to ask Whitefield, and Wesley, and Livingston, and Fletcher, and Nettleton, and Finney.

But what are our departed Christian friends who in all departments of usefulness were busy finding their chief joy in doing good—what are they doing now? Going right on with the work. John Howard visiting dungeons; the dead women of northern and southern battlefields still abroad looking for the wounded; George Peabody still watching the poor; Thomas Clarkson still looking after the enslaved—all of those who did good on earth busier since death than before; the tombstone not the terminus, but the starting post. What are our departed Christian friends who found their chief joy in studying God doing now? Studying God yet. No need of revelation now, for unblanched, they are face to face. Now they can handle the omnipotent thunderbolts just as a child handles the sword of a father come back from victorious battle. They have no sin; no fear, consequently. Studying Christ, not through a revelation save the revelation of the scars—that deep lettering which brings it all up quick enough. Studying the Christ of the Bethlehem caravansary; the Christ of the awful massacre, with its hemorrhage of head and hand and foot and side; the Christ of the shattered mausoleum; Christ the sacrifice, the Star, the Son, the Man, the God, the God-Man, the Man-God. But hark! The bell of the cathedral rings—the cathedral bell of heaven. What is the matter now? There is going to be a great meeting in the temple; worshipers all coming through the aisles. Make room for the Conqueror, Christ standing in the temple. All heaven gathering around Him. Those who loved the beautiful come to look at the Rose of Sharon. Those who loved music come to listen to His voice. Those who were mathematicians come to count the years of His reign. Those who were explorers come to discover the height and the depth and the length and breadth of His love. Those who had the military spirit on earth sanctified, and the military spirit in heaven, come to look at the Captain of their salvation. The astronomers come to look at the Morning Star. The men of the law come to look at Him who is the judge of quick and dead. The men who healed the sick came to look at Him who was wounded for our transgressions. All different and different forever in many respects, yet all alike in admiration for Christ, in worship for Christ, and all alike in joining in the doxology, "Unto Him who washed us from our sins in His own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God; to Him be glory in the church throughout all ages, world without sin." Amen.

To show you that our departed friends are more alive than they ever were, to make you homesick for heaven, to give you an enlarged view of the glories to be revealed, I have preached this sermon.

TO FIX UNIFORM WHEAT PRICES.

Russia Said to Favor an International Conference to That End.

A conference of Nations on the subject of the world's wheat market is understood to be desired by at least one of the great foreign wheat-growing empires.

It is stated in official circles at Washington that Russia is particularly friendly to such an idea and is believed to be making overtures not only to the United States but to England, the Argentine Republic and Australia, which are the principal wheat-growing Nations of the world.

The idea suggested, as outlined, is that these Nations, should they see fit to unite in an agreement upon the subject, could fix a price for wheat to be maintained uniformly through various seasons of overproduction and unsatisfactory crops caused by drought or continual rain, and thus make the principal grain staple, upon which millions of consumers depend for food, almost as unchangeable in value as gold itself has become.

This would enable the producer, in the event of an unusually large crop, to store his wheat and obtain thereon a loan that would tide him over until the wheat was in demand in the world's market, when he would receive a full and fair price for it.

SKUNKS STOP A BALL GAME.

When They Made a Rush for the Center the Players Decamped.

During a football game at Osgood, Ind., where the Hartesville and Moorskill College teams were playing, the first half being finished, some boys and dogs just outside the line, in the edge of a wood, were having sport with some skunks in a hollow log.

Finally the skunks were induced to come out of their hiding place, some half dozen strong, and they made a "rush" for the field, breaking the lines just being formed for the second half. Long-haired skunks and longer-haired football players were mixed up for half a minute. When they were separated the boys rushed wildly and furiously, sniffing and yelping off the field.

Several hundred visitors were present, and a large number lost all interest in the game, and many of them had perfume reminders given them by the kindly visitors.

Novel Swindling Device.

Swindlers have been operating extensively in Northern Indiana counties, and the use of the United States mails will cause complaint to be made to the Federal authorities. The deaths of heads of families are followed by the receipt of notices, couched in legal terms, that sums ranging from $10 to $100 are due on insurance policies held on the life of the deceased, which must be settled before the policy will be paid. The headquarters of the swindlers are believed to be in Chicago. In a number of cases the swindle has been successfully worked.

How He Became Eminent.

When a man becomes great the world is always glad to know how he did it, and the Lewiston Journal thus reports the experience of an old gentleman in a Penobscot County town:

"Why, boys," he said to the young men who were talking about office and office holding in the corner grocery, "I can tell ye something 'bout that myself. I've had some considerable experience in that line. When I begun, wal, 'twan't much of a hitch that time. But ye know you've always got to start somewhere, and can't be too particular to begin with.

"When I begun 'twan't nothing more than school agent, but I took that and thanked 'em for it. Wal, arter that I kept risin' and risin' till I got to be third selec'man, I did, and people wondered how I did it; but it was mostly because I wasn't ashamed to begin 'way down to the foot of the ladder and work up."

Woman's Reason.

Surprised Dame—What? And you have refused Mr. De Goode? I thought you liked him.

Lovely Daughter—I did, but to tell you the truth, none of the other girls seemed to care a snap for him.—New York Recorder.

Climate and Comfort.

Either way, whether we are to have a prolonged winter of extreme cold or a mild one, through the dampness and chill neuralgia will find its victims, and a great many imprudent people will find neuralgia. In either case, when it does come, with its racking torture, let's look about us for the best that can be done. We need not go far. The reputation of St. Jacobs Oil as a certain cure for neuralgia has gone before it, and it is an established fact that it cures surely, soothes and restores the troubled nerves. To enjoy, therefore, a comfortable winter, whether it is cold or mild, bear in mind that for this complaint one should have the great remedy for pain ready for use. It is by putting off that the ailment grows worse, and the worst cases grow less as soon as it is used.

A man without enthusiasm is a very poor friend, but he takes good care of himself.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Recurrent appendicitis has caused C. B. Martin, of Sheloina, Mo., to undergo four operations within eighteen months.

If you are *doubtful* as to the use of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and cannot accept the experience of *millions* who use it, after the 28 years it has been on the market, *one trial* will convince you. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

An exhibition of hotel arrangements and accommodations for travelers is to be held in Amsterdam during 1897.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Sixty-four thousand tons of sugar beets were grown in two counties in Southern California this season.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The Georgia Senate has rejected a bill forbidding members of the Legislature to accept railroad passes.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIXSON, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

The last Yale-Princeton football game netted the two teams over $28,000.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

FREE REVOLVER FREE! WATCH FREE! 38 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer. Any person who sells 6 cans of Baking Powder at 50c. each can will be entitled to one article, double action, 32 S. W. model 97 or 38 Colt S. W. revolver; 1 solid nickel 7 in. front sight and three set sights; 1 elegant nickel gold fill Vest chain, 3 triple silver plated tea spoons worth $1; Fine gold plated $1 Cuff buttons, Gold plated watch, warrants worth 50 c; 1 handsome solid gold $2 Scarf pin, 1 fine Guitar bottom, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead pencils, 1 Lead pencil sharpener, 1 Pocket memorandum and 1 perpetual button hook. Pictures of all we ask, in order to introduce our Cigars is that you allow us to send in ready purchase of our finest 10 c. cigars (not cheap 5 c. cigars) for one dollar. Full explanation all need. Remember you must pay $4.00 and express for the cigars and the 38 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth $5 more than what we ask—don't pay 1 cent.

Address Winston M'f'g Co., Winston, N. C.

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A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY
AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

It gives English Words with the German Equivalents and Pronunciation and German Words with English Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1

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SALEM, MASS., May 21, 1896.

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The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such a good print to so cheap a book. Please send a copy to —, and inclosed find $1 for same. M. E. HASKELL.

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$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of	$100 Cash	$ 400.00
20 Second " "	$100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles	2,000.00
40 Third " "	$ 25 Gold Watches	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month		$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the wording "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*Sunlight Soap Coupons*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, as fitted by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.

The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100.

The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

A LIVER STIMULANT THAT WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP WITHOUT A GRIP OR GRIPE
Cascarets
LIGHTEN THE ILLS OF HUMANITY.
CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.
PLEASE BUY & TRY A BOX OF CASCARETS TODAY
10 · 25 · 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
SENT BY MAIL FOR PRICE. SAMPLE & BOOKLET FREE.
The Sterling Remedy Co.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 17

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

The attention of the reader is directed to the large ad. of THE RACKET on page four of this issue. Scan it carefully.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Christmas
—AT—
MEYERS'

In making your purchases for the Holidays you should see our fine assortment of

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Beautiful Patterns,

STAMPED LINENS,

In Picture Frames, Centre Pieces, Trays, and Doylies, all new designs.

And for the children we have undoubtedly the

FINEST LINE OF DOLLS IN TOWN.

Also little Beds, Trunks, Dishes and Books.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

JUMPED INTO HIS ARMS.

Thrilling Capture of a Deer by a Clinton County Man.

W. D. Workman, of Lock Haven, while driving down Bald Eagle Valley one afternoon last week captured a deer about three miles east of Beech Creek borough. Mr. Workman saw the deer coming through the fields towards him. He stopped his horse and got out of the wagon hurriedly and when the deer leaped over the fence he caught it around the neck. There was a great struggle in which the man and the deer both fought for the mastery. The road was muddy and deer and man rolled over and over until finally Mr. Workman succeeded in getting his knife out of his pocket. He opened the blade with his teeth and then cut the deer's throat. Workman was mud from head to foot but that didn't worry him in the least. The deer weighed 120 pounds.

Came Back Empty.

The different hunting parties from hereabouts came home last Saturday, and their arrival in town was not heralded with a roar of guns, and the display of deer heads hanging from the back end of the wagon box was nit. They were out about two weeks and by the two hunting parties only one deer was seen, but it got away. The boys say they had a good time, and are ready to take a second dose of the fun. The season closed on Tuesday and the much sought for deer will have a rest for a couple months.

How to Prosper.

An exchange says: A town is like a large family. We are interested in each other's welfare, or should be. A cut throat every man for himself policy means ruin for any community. It means retrogression and failure. The first lesson a family must learn is that to be happy and successful there must be unity and mutual assistance. The same applies to the business life of a town and the more generally it is obeyed the more abundant will be the town's prosperity.

Poison Mystery Solved.

The means by which the sixty persons were poisoned at a silver wedding anniversary at the home of A. B. Stewart recently, have just been discovered. The guests were all taken sick after eating chicken salad, the dressing for the salad was prepared in a copper kettle, causing the poisoning.

Fine pure sugar Table Syrups, new crop New Orleans Syrup, Maple Syrup, and Maple Sugar made from pure sap, finest Coffees, Teas and pure Spices.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. A. J. Harter Dies at Altoona of Heart Failure.

We learn from the Altoona Tribune that Mrs. Sarah Harter, wife of Prof. A. J. Harter, died suddenly of heart failure, on morning of 10 inst., at her home in that city.

When Mrs. Harter retired she was apparently in her usual excellent health, but about 3.30 that morning her husband was aroused by her heavy breathing. Fearing that something was wrong, he caught her in his arms and raised her up, but she died as he held her thus. Dr. Closson, who was called, found her quite dead.

The deceased was born near Centre Hall 29 years ago, and was a daughter of Joseph Shirk. The bereaved husband is a son of post-master Andrew Harter, of Coburn. She was a niece of Mrs. D. B. Brisbin next door to the Reporter office. Six years ago she was married to Prof. A. J. Harter, who, with two children, May and James, aged respectively 5 and 2 years, yet survives. Five sisters are yet living: Mrs. Clayton Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark; Mrs. Maud Bible and Miss Lizzie, of Potter's Mills; Mrs. Ella Gentsel and Miss Lamar, of Linden Hall.

The deceased was a member of the First Lutheran church in Altoona. The remains were intered at Millheim on Saturday last.

Big Hogs.

William Bible, up near Linden Hall killed a porker that dressed 476 lbs.

Mrs. Flora Barefoot, of this place, killed two porkers, combined weight being 804 pounds, dressed.

That wasn't a slow butchering at Joshua Potter's, two miles of here the other day, when nine hogs did their last squeal before being transmogrified into ham, sausages and lard. With such a stack of pork-fruit, accompanied by buckwheat cakes, there will be no starvation at Josh's before the next blossoms appear.

L. E. Rossman, Penn Hall, killed a porker dressing 510.

Don't Want to be a P. M.

Our esteemed Republican friend, T. M. Gramley, of Spring Mills, sends us a note expressing his esteem for the Reporter, but earnestly protesting against being made ridiculous by having his name printed as an applicant for post-master of that town, when he does not want the office and is not a "greedy office seeker"—instead of nine there being only four applicants so far as he knew. We gladly give Tite the benefit of this correction. The names as printed were reported from various sources and were given as news. Tite's creamery turns out good butter and he would turn out a good P. M. too.

Met with Success.

Mr. F. W. Spicer, a very pleasant gentleman, of the circulation department of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," gave us a call, while here looking up the interests of that great journal. The Ledger is conservative, accurate and truthful at all times, and stands second to no city daily anywhere. Mr. Spicer met with success among the business people in this town. A two month's subscription to the daily entitles the subscriber to a large map of the state and United States, showing counties, railroads and post-offices.

Mileage of State Railroads.

A section of the forthcoming report of the State Bureau of Railways shows the total mileage of railroads in this State to be 9716.89, an increase of 29$\frac{2}{3}$ for the year. The railway mileage of Pennsylvania is 5.2 per cent. of the entire mileage of the country. The increase in mileage since 1892 has been comparatively trifling.

A Horrible Accident.

Wm. Ginthin, aged 16 years and employed at Miller's saw mill, near Newton Hamilton, was almost instantly killed on Monday. His foot caught in the circular saw while he was stooping for a board and his right foot and left leg were cut off and his back split open from the pelvis to the neck. He lived about 20 minutes.

Teachers' Institute.

Next Monday morning, 21st, the teachers' institute convenes in session in the court house in Bellefonte. County Superintendent Gramley has secured a good corps of instructors, and his attractions for the evening entertainments will be first-class.

Death at Bellefonte.

Daniel McGinley, one of Bellefonte's oldest citizens, died on Monday evening from dropsy, after a long illness. He was aged over 81 years, and leaves a wife and ten children to survive him.

Will Meet in Evangelical Church.

The Society of Christian Endeavor will hold their meeting in the basement of the Evangelical church on Sunday evening.

—A pair of skates would be the right thing for a Christmas present for the boys; we have them in blue steel at 50 cents, nickle plate, 85c., at Bushman's, the Jeweler.

Breaks Up Colds.—Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77" "breaks up" colds that "hang on" and prevents Pneumonia; price 25c, at all druggists.

A FAMILY REUNION.

In Orangeville, Ill., at John Fryberger's a Native of Centre County.

From the Freeport Bulletin we learn that a pleasant family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Frybarger in honor of his 84 birthday. The children and grandchildren came to offer their congratulations to this venerable and esteemed couple.

John Frybarger was born in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., eighty-four years ago. His parents were Daniel and Catharine (From) Frybarger. His father was a farmer and spent his early life in tilling the soil of his home in the mountains of Haines twp. He was but seven years old when his father died leaving his mother and five children. He attended school down there and learned the tailor trade.

Mrs. Frybarger's maiden name was Miss Mary Elizabeth Ault. She was born in Centre county, Pa., Oct. 17, eighty-one years ago. In 1837 they were united in marriage by Rev. Peter S. Fisher. In the year 1841 they went west, making the trip by wagon and boat. Their first location was at Cedarville on a farm of 160 acres which they purchased. Their house was without windows. Not long after they moved to a farm near Orangeville, and resided there twenty years.

They have ten children, three sons and seven daughters. How many of the Reporter's readers in the east end of this valley can recall the Frybargers?

R.R Puffs at Pinegrove.

The 8 mile extension of the Bellefonte Central railroad, from State college to Pinegrove, was completed on Tuesday, and next Monday the regular freight and passenger traffic will be opened to that place.

We congratulate the Pinegrovers and rejoice with them over their good fortune, and that their standing desire of 30 years is gratified.

We need one more railroad now, and that is thro Brushvalley, and every section of our county will be well ironed. A spur from Coburn into that section would be comparatively inexpensive and a trolly cheaper yet.

Many Murders But None Hanged.

Nineteen-year-old Melvin St. Clair was acquitted of the alleged murder of William Catherman, of Mazeppa, Pa., which occurred at Milton, on August 27. The trial was had at Sunbury, last week. The jury was out over 16 hours. The acquittal of St. Clair was a big surprise to the people residing in the vicinity where the crime was committed, who expected St. Clair to be at least convicted of involuntary manslaughter. During the past ten years there have been nearly 70 murders committed in Northumberland, and not a single hanging has resulted.

Had a Good House.

Rev. J. H. Erdman, pastor of the Evangelical church, preached his first sermon in Centre Hall last Saturday evening. He has resided here in the parsonage since last spring, and this sermon was the first since he was appointed to this charge. The house was well filled, quite a number from out of town being present.

Holiday Notice.

While all are looking around for Christmas gifts, to make and to take, there is nothing that will prove more acceptable to the Reporter than to find its friends sending in dues on subscription before the close of the holidays, which is a reasonable request that all can respond to.

Christmas Services.

The Reformed Sunday school are preparing a delightful Christmas service which will be held on Christmas evening, Friday, Dec. 25. A cordial invitation is given; all are welcome. The service in Reformed church at Spring Mills will be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27th.

His Leg Amputated.

Joseph Thompson, the young man injured recently by jumping on a moving train near Bellefonte, in order that his life might be saved, submitted Sunday to the amputation of his leg, which was taken off close up to the thigh.

A New Industry.

Salona is to have a new industry. Claire Kessinger and Robert Fulton are now erecting a building for a skunkery. They will stock the building with a number of skunks, which animals they will receive from New York, and will raise them for their furs.

Make the Most of Leap Year.

The girls should make the most of their leap year privilege for the rest of the month. Another leap year does not come again until 1904.

Foster's Sale of Stock and Implements.

Public Sale, on Saturday, 19 Dec, I will sell all my blooded milch cows, and all my farm impliments, and horses, at State College.

R. M. FOSTER.

Fine Raisins, Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Figs, Dates, Orange, Lemon Peel and Citron, fine Confectionery, Clear Toys, ank a full line of holiday supplies.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

PASTOR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Rev. L. Kryder Evans Celebrates His 25th Year at Pottstown.

Rev. L. Kryder Evans delivered the twenty-fifth anniversary sermon of his pastorate at Trinity Reformed Church, of Pottstown, last Sunday. Anniversary exercises were held every evening this week. On Thursday evening Hon. Aaron S. Swartz, of Norristown, delivered an address, and on Friday evening Hon. George F. Baer, of Reading, will speak. During his twenty-five years' pastorate Rev. Evans preached 2619 sermons in Trinity Church and 248 in the mission churches of St. Paul's, of Stowe, Bechtelsville, Amity and Birdsboro. His record also includes the following:

Infants baptized, 1595; adults, 122; received members by confirmation, 926; by letter, 379; dismissals, 158; marriages, 555; attended and officiated at funerals in Trinity Church, 1088; at other places 63.

Mr. Evans was born at Spring Mills, this county. He received his theological education at Mercersburg, Pa., and studied two years at Heidelberg Uniaersity, Germany. His first call was to Williamsport, where he preached for four years. He came to Pottstown in 1871, and entered upon his present charge. He is an eloquent pulpit orator, a faithful pastor and a popular citizen. Trinity congregation is one of the most flourishing in Pottstown, with a large membership and splendid church structure.

Oh Dear! No Deer.

The Pleasant Gap hunting party, passed this office at noon, Saturday, from a deer hunt in the 7 mountains; but, oh dear, had no deer.

Half an hour later, the Centre Hall hunters, Glace, Krape and McClenahan, also passed, but, oh dear, nary a deer.

The Bradford hunting party came back from the Stone creek grounds, but, no deer, oh dear!

The Gentzel hunting party got back from the Green-woods and had gor nix. Oh dear! no deer! and Tom Harter along too.

Surprise Party at Oak Hall.

On Friday, Dec. 11, Mr. Jacob Klinger, of Oak Hall, was fifty-nine years old and his friends and family made up their minds to give him a surprise in the way of a birth-day party. During the day Mr. Roop having business in the country invited Mr. Klinger to accompany him in order that the family could have a chance to make the preparations for the party.

It was a very enjoyable affair. An elegant supper was served to the guests who numbered sixty-nine.

Mr. Klinger was the recipient of many valuable presents, and will long remember this day with pleasure. All present had a good time and wished him many happy returns of the day.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

C. L. Grimm, Modisonburg, and Mannie J. Coates, Tyrone.

Samuel Fisher, Patton, and Sophia Doerr, Philipsburg.

H. C. C. Kauffman, and Helen Test, Philipsburg.

Israel Rachau, Madisonburg, and Sarah Bartholomew, Mackeyville.

Winfield P. Meeker, Burnside twp., and Laura Hoover, Kylertown, Pa.

I. M. Luse, Centre Hall, and E. D. Carter, Coburn.

P. H. Luse, Centre Hall, and Esta G. Spayd, Bellevieu, O.

Roland Zettle, and Cora Condo, Spring Mills.

Joseph Johnson, Ferguson, and Effie L. Markle, Bellwood.

W. R. Gardner, and Gertrude Bennison, Howard.

Bernard Shannon, and Margaret Oswalt, Sandy Ridge.

A Shooting Accident.

The other day the sons of W. I. McCoy and A. I. McCoy, who live near Hagerty's cross roads, Clearfield county, were in company with each other at the former's home examining a gun which was loaded when the gun was discharged and the former boy killed. It seems that they were in the house alone when the boy who was killed, placed the muzzle of the gun at his mouth and blew into it to see if air could be forced through the barrel out through the tube, when the gun was accidentally discharged into the boy's head, killing him instantly. Neither boy knew the gun was loaded. They were both about 15 years of age.

Another Prophecy for Winter.

Prophet Hicks gives the following dismal prediction for the winter: "The winter of 1896—'97 will be very long and cold, with much snow in all localities where snow is a factor. Blizzards will be numerous, railroads will be blockaded, all to be followed by much rain and high water most of the year. Do not be in haste to get in spring crops; plant large and late varieties of corn, provide good shelter for self and stock, and do not forget the suffering hungry and poor of our land.

If you want the finest Olives, Olive Oil, Flavoring Extracts, Sardines, Pickles, Ketchups, Sauces, Macaroni, Gelatine, Mustards, and Salad Dressings, come to us for them.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

A SHOE STORE!

"Of the people, by the people, for the people;" that's the kind of an establishment this is.

Conducted in your interests, supported by your unwavering patronage and intended for your betterment, this store has been a phenomenal success from its inception, and it is growing bigger and better day by day.

Christmas Goods.

It is impossible to find anything in our stock that would not make an acceptable gift—that boy needs a pair of boots or dress shoes, the daughter a pair dress boots or school shoes, the wife a pair warm leggins or overgaiters, the mother a pair of warm shoes, the father or brother a pair of slippers, etc.

Can you think of anything more economical, more acceptable or more suitable these finching times for the presents you are looking for.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

PROCLAMATION.

Frigid Zone, Dec. 6, 1896.

I, the original and only SANTA CLAUS, God-Father of the Little Chaps, hereby make proclamation:

I have appointed Mr. Edwin F. Garman, of 32 Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa., as my special agent in your city to sell all the Skates, Dolls, Toys, Games, etc., which I have been gathering for you for the past twelve months. I have also ordered and commanded Garman to make known to you that I will be with you early Christmas morning, dressed in my best and richest clothes, and will give to all good children those nice Christmas candies and presents which I have so carefully put up; so you will surely find me. I want you all to be good. Remember, I am the original old Santa Claus; I will come down all the way from the North Pole in my especial sleigh, drawn by my pet reindeer.

{SEAL} Given on the 6th day of December, in the 1896th year of my glorious reign in the Frigid Zone.

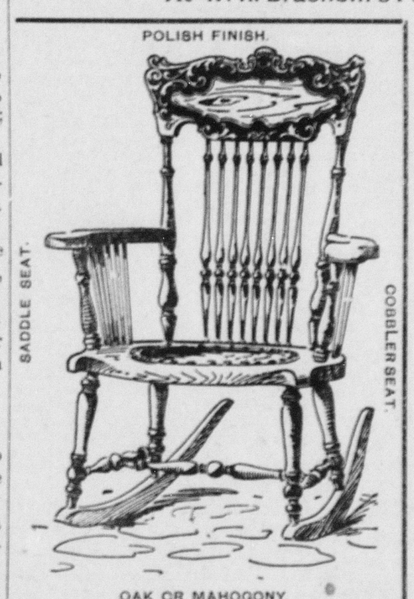
Santa Claus.

GARMAN'S STORE,

His Agts., Bellefonte.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS

At W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store.



This Chair

ONLY

$2.99.

Regular price, $4.25.

A USEFUL

X-MAS PRESENT.

We will offer for sale beginning Saturday, Dec. 12th, '96,

100 FINE PARLOR TABLES

Antique Oak or Mahogony, Polish Finish, size of top, 24x24, Our price, $1.29. Regular price, $3.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HOLIDAY BAZAARS.

Santa Claus in all his splendor, is here to greet you.

Quantity, Quality and Price all blend making "The Globe" the Headquarters for the largest assortment, the best and cheapest

Line of Holiday Goods

Ever brought to Bellefonte, comprising all sorts of Toys and Games for the little ones, and useful and ornamental presents for the older class.

Silverware.

Rogers' Triple Plated Sugar Spoons, each, - - - 25c
Rogers' Triple Plated Butter Knives, each, - - - 25c
Rogers' Triple Plated Table Spoons, per set, - - - $1.75
Rogers' Triple Plated Tea Spoons, per set, - - - $1.00
Rogers' Triple Plated Knives and Forks, per set, - - - $3.00

Special Handkerchief Drive.

2500 Ladies' Embroideried Handkerchiefs, would be cheap elsewhere at 25 cents a piece, your choice from now until the Holidays, at

2 for 25 cents.

Kid Gloves.

275 pairs Kid Gloves in all colors and black, sold all over Bellefonte at $1 per pair, a present that every lady would like to receive,

Per pair, 69c

Special Drive in Dress Goods During Christmas Week.

All Wool French Serge.

In all colors and black, a firm, smooth weave and elegantly finished, strictly all wool and a big snap for you for 25 cents.

Black Mohair.

A new invoice of three pieces, 46 in. wide. You will find the same fabric sold elsewhere at 90c and $1.25 a yard. Special price for this week, 57½c.

Another Whirl at Storm Serge.

54 in. wide, in all the staple shades, heavy weight and a regular $1.00 quality for 69c.

Broad Cloths.

54 in. wide, in all colors, other stores ask you 75c for the same goods, 45c.

36 in. Wide Serge.

A special offering of 20 pieces in Heavy Twilled Serge, any color you may desire, would be cheap at 30c, special price, 17c.

Don't Forget to Inspect Our Line of Ornamental Presents when in Bellefonte. It may be the Means of Your Saving Money.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."